argeon Dent

SARLEL PHILERICK, EDMUND QUINCY, BASSETT.

OVD GARRISON, Editor. VII.--- NO. 8.

GE OF OPPRESSION.

s the scandalous article that we

n the Boston Morning Post. Itish Patriotism.

following patriotic, noble, and judi-

al the Muldionists — A combined and the being made by the anti-slavery the Irish into a coalition against. bject, their agents have prosand others of the people of Ireirgmen in America. This address and find it to be an appeal to the o their influence in prostratblack slavery. or the bondman of the South ess from Ireland, we honor ole human family, and he color of the oppressed, in the oppressor. But as a ques-foundation of the Republican infal doubt, as to the remd discussion of this quesrushly to iconardise the exof a country whose the harmony of a country the ab stion of slavery, but have handage: we look with the institution should continue on of Irish free , he would not accept freedom of blood. How then can he his mighty intellect to a party, se doctrines would rouse the of the slave to hury his knife in the He harls his eloquent and over-ations at the 'torch and dagger' nd he surely would not light the The insane of American abolitionists ap sublime conceptions of O'Connell's battles with the power and majesty

is a moral dignity in the wizard he calms the turbulence of a perthat lifts him above the stormy pasand marks him as the pacifiin purest patriot of the age. Withing, brilliant, and irresistible, he west depths of the human heart, thich the abolitionists agitate for the black? We think not. When the arrived in which American symslave take this lofty character in try, and unworthy the blessings of But until it assumes this grand lieve the flattering of demagogues, hypocrites, will fail to entist the Negro Emancipation. The stitution, is too deep and no them to engage in a question continuance of the only free gov-They can never partake in which hazards a positive and existant r than await the progress of reason to produce a government which shall question which we fear efforts are

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Farmer.

URNAL. 1842.

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the North to mingle with the slave or to bring the Irish into the vortex n, and that is repeal. But on this sub-heart is sound. No pretext, however geniously held forth, will induce them ves, as Repealers, with any other cause, arly one that so seriously engenders distance as abolitionism. On this suband the united voice of America; the adgenerous sons of the South, as well as reflecting minds of the North. And expect the powerful co-operation of they band themselves together for the aing a blow at the rights of that portion The Repealers of the North should this kind. As individuals, their genthes may be extended to the slave of But a worse slavery is imposed upon a tent people, in a condition to appre designed people, in a condition to appre-pley immediate emancipation, and they refore, let no extraneous considerations and for the triumph of freedom in their sectionary. Repeal is a question which of free of party enmities. It should be in its own resplendent purity, with its and with the feuds and pussion of aboli-that all men may come to it, and offer ir prayers and sacrifices for Irish Inde-

From the Washington Globe.

sue at Last ... Disunion or Abolition. rigin of our Government, and in the I which formed it, there were great The Constitution was at once the com-al the price agreed to be paid by the extins of the Union in finally adjusting lears, after the Union went into operaon this subject, from some conscienis chiefly from the Society of Friends, one into Congress, without opposition one into Congress, without opposition of the subject assumed entirely a subject assumed entirely a subject assumed entirely a subject assumed entirely a subject assumed on the subject assumed in the subject assumed in the subject as subject harmony with her movements, sociganized in the Northern States gress passed in pursuance of the croby fugitive slaves in the Northbe recovered by their masters, was operation; newspapers were estabinds of the North the Northern people got up, and the design of assailing the institution of slavery in the avowed, and the right to discuss plishment of this purpose, was as-ers of Congress from the North who When this new state of things ers of Congress from the South also mbers of Congress from the South also we line of policy. They saw clearly, as aw—as all the organs of these conspist the Union clearly showed—that it very in the District of Columbia, or in 7 of Florida, where it was obliged to treaty with Spain; it was not the buying of slaves on their passage from one other, which the Sourceme Court has sol-Supreme Court has solit was slavery in the States,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD --- OUR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

the Union, denying the right of Congress to accom- from the hands of the victorious democratic power

the Union, denying the right of Congress to accomplish this end, denied also the means. They maintained that the real object of all this agitation was slavery in the States, and that what Congress had no power to grant, or legislate on, no citizen had a right to petition for, and hence, on this simple, undeniable position, which no man of any rectitude of mind, it would seem, could dispute, Congress refused to consider or receive Abolition petitions. Of course, this did not satisfy the conspirators. Being stopped from pursuing the agitation of this subject directly on the floor of Congress, they determined to do it indirectly. The humbing of the unimited, unrestricted right of petition, in defiance of the Constitution and its limitations, and of the laws of God or man, was promulated with all the zeal of reckless incendiarism. In the person of Jonx Quincy Apans, they found at once a hero and high priest, worthy to minister at the altar of disunion, and to kindle those fires of hatred, anarchy and civil war, which now only burn in their fierce intensity when blown by the breath of those who union, and to kindle those fires of hatred, anarchy and civil war, which now only burn in their fierce intensity when blown by the breath of those who have ever been brethren. Iilustrious from the high public stations he had occupied—protected by age—vain, ambitious, and sateless still of notoriety—cold in heart, yet furious in passions—crafty, unprincipled and resolved—and above all, with a vindictive—folious from the high public stations he had occupied—protected by age—vain, ambitious, and sateless still of notoriety—cold in heart, yet furious in passions—crafty, unprincipled and resolved—and above all, with a vindictive—folious from the high public stations has not used as the first technical form, except for the purpose of these petitions, and now and then the nomination of a Governor or a President. As to Mr. Adams, he and the Sonth have never been friends. The South have always opposed him. It brought down the aspirings of his house, both in the person of himself and his of his house, both in the person of himself and his father. His passions, always exhibiting to many symptoms of malignity, have been teazed by the South. They poured their hiterest gall upon his administration and his father's, and there is too much reason to think that fixed and deadly hatred in return has taken possession of his areal heast? pled and resolved—and above all, with a vindictiveuess of temper which never forgets or forgives in
its undying hate, carrying him on, and on, and on,
as if life itself would expire without its stimulants
and gratifications, he stands the living embodiment
of the fierce, false, and bloody spirit of Abolitionism.
His long experience in diplomacy has taught him,
that in politics, the safest and sometimes the surest
way, to accomplish an object, is to disclaim it.
Whilst doing, profess not to do it. Lament, deprecate the end, henr suspicious and couthets on others. turn has taken possession of his aged breast.

The Ohio resolutions censuring Mr. Adams.

Whereas the Father of his country, in his farewell cate the end, heap suspicious and epithets on others, whilst steadily pushing on, by acts stronger than words, and by words hot and galling, when any preaddress to his countrymen, has wisely admonished them that 'it is of infinite moment that they should text affords the opportunity, to the end proposed. He hastens others on, but is in no haste himself. He does not take positions himself until he has made them by others, and then points to them as things which will be. Surely and differently he thus digs at the foundation of the Union, and prepares the lark mine for its overthow. The least shatters properly estimate the immense value of their Na tional Union to their collective and individual hap-piness; that they should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming them-selves to think and speak of it as the palladium of their political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discounten-ancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be advanced, and indignantly dark mine for its overthrow. The least abstract people in the world, who boast of their practical ense, of never acting without a purpose, and never frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together their ginable use, excepting to dissolve the Union. In this, however, exists a value never to be surrender-ed. The infernal work of sowing suspicion and latted amongst the different sections of the Con-

various parts.'

And whereas this people, as one man, believe that time and experience have but confirmed the wis-dom of his forecast, and the abiding truth of these

mere right, which, if it existed, can be of no im

federacy, in the mean time, goes busily on. The people of the South, where five millions of white

the other hand, the people of the North are alarmed

by the United States mail, it is an outrage on the

North. If the Southern States prohibit incendiaries from preaching insurrection to their slaves, it is a

violation of the liberty of speech to Northern citi-

zens. If they forbid the printing or circulation of writings and papers calculated to produce the same

end within their own limits, and amongst their own

corpus and trial by jury. Thus the different sections of the Union are instigated to hate each other.

In the mean time, stealthily and cautiously they ap-

They put out an address to the slaves of the South-

ominate as their candidate for President of the

ern States, exciting them against their masters, and

United States, the notorious Birner. Birney re-plies to them, accepts the nomination, and proclaims to them in his address, that they must make the

ssue of the abolition of slavery in the States, or the lissolution of the Union. Mr. Adams at this very

dissolution of the Union. Mr. Adams at this very juncture is arraigned in the Capitol for presenting the petition to dissolve the Union, and does all he

can, with an air now of concern, then of defiance, which only veteran cunning and hypocrisy could

From the Washington Globe.

The Censure of Mr. Adams by Ohio.

of Representatives of Onio, against a dissolution of the Union, and censuring Mr. Adams for his trea-sonable conduct, have also passed the Senate. Well done, Onio. We like to see a body act with spirit

in a matter of so much importance. The proceedings of the Whig House of Representatives at Washington is another evidence of their want of patriotism, and the cool indifference with which they look upon even the most treasonable propositions.

verts to it:

And whereas it has been communicated to this men exist, are irritated and inflamed by a course of abuse, lying and insult, if paralleled, certainly not exceeded, in the history of the press; and, on General Assembly, that John Quincy Adams, late Chief Magistrate of this Union, and now a Repre-sentative in Congress from the State of Massachu-setts, has presented to the House of Representatives of the United States a petition from American citiy assertions that the people of the South—the cakest section of the Union, but numerically twice zens, praying that Congress may dissolve this Conas strong as our fathers, in our Revolution, for the purposes of defence—are plotting to enforce on them the institution of African slavery. If Congress

Therefore, be it
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of
Ohio, That John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts,
in siding to give publicity and importance to this
treasonable proposition, has subjected himself to
the merited censure and reprehension of his countrypasses a law that incendiary writings, calculated to wake up insurrection amongst the slaves of the South, shall not be scattered throughout the South

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the House of Representatives of the Uni-ted States owe if to themselves, to the American people, whose representatives they are, to stamp the course and conduct of the member from Massachuetts with the severest marks of its indignant disap-

people, the liberty of the press is invaded to the Northern people. If they protest against the pas-sage of the laws by the Northern States by which obation and censure.

The vote in the House of Representatives was: the law of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, is nullified, and their fugitive slaves are taken from them, it is asserted that they wish to take from the Northern people the rights of habeas Yeas-Messrs Atkinson, Bond, Briggs, Byington, Cakill, Ewing, Green, Hatch, Henderson, Hockin-erry, Griffith, James, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, of Per-Kithcart, Lowman, Medberry, Meredith, Mc-oskey, McConnell, McFarland, McNulty, Mc-ung, O'Key, Raffensperger, Smith of Licking, eedman, Watters, Workman, Wood, Wolcott, and

In the mean time, steating and cautiously they approach their object—a dissolution of the Union. At first, the Declaration of Independence, not the Constitution, is relied on to support their dogmas. Then, if the Constitution protects and authorizes slavery, it is anti-Christian, and the laws of God are proach their object—a dissolution of the Union. At first, the Declaration of Independence, not the Constitution, is relied on to support their dogmas. Then, if the Constitution protects and authorizes slavery, it is anti-Christian, and the laws of God are to be obeyed before those of men. Then, as an alternative between Abolitionists and the Union. alternative between Abolitionists and the Union, 'let the Union go.' At length, emboldened by proselytes, and encouraged by timid or unprincipled politicians, they take a political position, and openly declare their object, and unfurl the banner of a dissolution of the Union. The Haverhill petition presented by Mr. Admy, was the first presented by Mr. Admy and Taylor, Titus, Warner and Wheeler—29.
So the resolutions were adopted.

The vote in the Senate was:

pled politicians, they take a political position, and openly declare their object, and unfurl the banner of a dissolution of the Union. The Haverhill petition, presented by Mr. Adams, was the first open avowal before the country of their designs, although Spangler, Taylor, Walton, and Speaker—19: all the two other petitions, sent to him simultaneously from New-York and Pennsylvania, show that it was not without concert. At the same time, a convention of these incendiaries assemble at New-York.

Democrats.

Nays—Messis. Barnett, Carpenter, Crowell, Deway, Ford, Foos, Godman, Henderson, Nash, Perkins, Root, Sill, Stanton, Thomas, Van Vorhas, Wade, and Waddle—17: all Whigs.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin Patriotic Resolutions.

The subjoined patriotic resolutions, introduced by Mr. Sweazy, were adopted by both Houses of the Legislature some days since:

'Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-sentatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened: that the aggressive policy of the British Government, by its unwarrantable claims to assume, by a long enumeration of fictuious wrongs, perpetrated by the Southern States (the objects of his relentless persecution) on the Northern States, (the causeless and furious aggressors), to strengthen and fire the spirit of disunion. In the midst of his defence as he called it, but in reality of assault and aggressors as an expectation of the states of an American vessel thrown by disaster within its jurisdiction, calls loudly for redress.

Resolved, That our confidence in our Senators

'Resolved, That our confidence in our Senators and our Representatives in Congress, forbids us to fear that the rights of American citizens, and the honor of the American name, will suffer at their defence as he called it, but in reality of assault and aggression, some thousand people of Boston, assembled in Fancuil Hall to sustain him in presenting the petition for a desolution of the Union, and they pass, amongst others, the following resolutions.—
The issue is at last boldly made. Cunning has dropped its mask, and now seizes the sword—force. The Union or shollting—that is the issue. Let all the

'Resolved. That we look to the National Governned its mask, and now seizes the sword—force. The Union or abolition—that is the issue. Let all the its mask, and now seizes the sword—force. The its mask, and now seizes the sword—force. The ment for the vindication of the National honor, and we pledge the hearty co-operation of the State of Louisiana, in all that its maintenance may require.

An Abolitionist Caught.

'We have caught,' says the Vicksburg Sentinel

people of the United States now meet it. Let an good and true men now take their stand, and separate themselves forever from those who, to the disturbance of the Union, would wrap the South in dames and blood. For ourselves, we rejoice that the issue is made. Let the secret traitor be turned the issue is made. Let the secret traitor be turned into an open enemy, and the people have nothing to fear. The Union will endure, and move on, whilst their fisatering carcasses will be crushed beneath its wheels—the abhorcence and scorn of the mighty and free people whose destiny it bears. lance of that most active, indefatigable and valuable citizen, Mr. Porterfield, of the firm of Porterfield & Co, the scoundrel was detected and caught, after a race of two or three squares. One of the men and It is gratifying to see that the great northern State of two or tree squares. One of the men and the woman belong to Governor Lynch, and the other man belong to a Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, who outrage upon the feelings of the country, perpetrated by the presentation of the petition for a dissolution of the properties of the Union. The Baltimore Republican thus adoption of the people, and confined in juil under a penalty of ten thousand dolong. lars. When Mr. Porterfield detected the villain, he A Vote of Censure.—The resolution of the House was on board a boat with the negroes, ready to start for Cincinnati.

From the Washington Globe of Feb. 11. Negroes, Kitchen Furuiture, Tobacco, &c.

PUBLIC SALE. in a matter of so much importance. The proceedings of the Whig House of Representatives at Washington is another evidence of their want of patriotism, and the cool indifference with which they look upon even the most treasonable propositions.

The Journal of Commerce (a print which has ever, as a party paper, leaned toward the side in which Mr. Adams arrays himself) enters into the motives of Mr. Adams in seeking to sow the seeds of treason and dissolution. Mr. Adams's whole life has shown that he is essentially selfish and destitute of principles.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Charles county, there whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole with the personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole with the personal estate of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole late of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole late of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole late of Mark Richardson, late of Charles county, the whole late of Mark Richardson, late

bition of slavery in the States, which they that he is essentially selfish and destitute of principassall and overthrow. The friends of ple. While fooking to advancement and emolument Feb 3—taw3w Executor of Mark Richardson, deceased.

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SELECTIONS

U. S. House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced, as soon as the Journal of Saturday last was read, that the regular order of business was the presentation of petitions, commencing with the State of Maine; but he first presented to the House three communications, which he had received from Messrs, Holmes, Cooper, and Chapman, recently received from Messrs, Holmes, Cooper, and not the right of patients. ed to the House three communications, which he had received from Messrs. Holmes, Cooper, and Chapman, recently appointed members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in which they ask to he excused from further service on that Committee; mockery of their censure? We tell them, in good be excused from further service on that Committee; for the reasons set forth in their letters which were

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1842. To the Hon. JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representatives :

Sin,—Having been appointed a member of the committee of Foreign Affairs, the undersigned esires to be excused from the service for the follow-

known to us all. They are grounds which apply the subject, even in its worst form! RHETT'S open more or less to every member who represents the threat is received in silence, if not with approbation, peculiar interests of the South, and regards the good Mr. Anams's presentation of a petition, the object of

order, peace and harmony of the Union.

These grounds are laid in the conduct and speeches of the venerable chairman of that Committee, as well in the Committee as in the House. By these has evinced, on all occasions, a wilful and deliberate purpose, with great perseverance, to use his position on this floor, and his elevation as chairman for bligations imposed by the Constitution, to assail sulted for doing their duty, while the utmost license in the regards and inposition on this floor, and his elevation as chairman. It as points of attack for malign influences, unmindful r of obligations imposed by the Constitution, to assail s

ives on this floor.

Under these circumstances, whilst the undersign

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, MARK A. COOPER.

Mr. John Campbell rose to a point of order. It ras this: The gentleman who had signed that com-nunication was a member of the House, and could, and should, from his seat, make any communication that he wished to submit for the consideration of the House. Another point was this: He conseived that a member of that House scarcely had the right to spread his opinion of another member on its journal, and he supposed that this paper necessarily went there. He had no doubt that the gentleman was inuenced by the highest considerations of duty-The Speaker observed that the letter would not

Mr. Campbell then withdrew his point of order,

The question being taken on excusing Mr. Coopwas decided in the affirmative, without a di-

The Clerk next read the letters of Messrs. Holmes and Chapman, as follows:

To the Han. Speaker of the House of Representatives : Sin,—I respectfully beg to be excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The reasons assigned by those gentlemen fairs. The reasons assigned by those gentlemen whose resignations occasioned the vacancies recently filled by the appointment of other southern members, appear equally applicable to all Representatives of slaveholding States, and were deemed satisfactory by the House, as evinced in the unhostiating acceptance of the aforesaid resignations. I would further observe, that the chairman of said Committee having applied to my constituents the most opprobious epithets, and charged all the delagration from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having and a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with having banded in a gation from South Carolina with the south from the halls of our National Legislature, who have repeatedly induged in language of a gross gard in repeatedly induged in language of a gross gard in repeatedly induged in language of a gross gard in repeatedly induged in language of a gross gard in the particle with the particle with the same for the halls of our National Legislature, who have repeatedly induged in language of a gross gard in the particle with the part

by the counsels of Your obedient servant,

I. E. HOLMES.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives : Sir,-I find that I have been appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs recently, to fill one of several vacancies that occurred in that Committee by the resignation of members whose reasons were publicly made known, and deemed by the

House sufficient to excuse them.

I deeply regret the necessity that I feel myself under to decline serving on that Committee, and respectfully ask that the House will excuse me.

I have carefully examined the grounds on which the late members of the Committee have placed their justification before the country for retiring from

it, and fully sustain their views. The reasons they assign being altogether applicable to myself, I ask to be excused.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHAPMAN.

House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1842.

The House also excused those gentlemen from any service on that Committee.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Adams and his Assailants.

which this scandalous treatment of the venerable Ex-President is exciting in leading minds in the free States. The right of petition which has so long been trampled on in Congress, is like to be defended at last, with an energy more becoming its into the state.

(It was a petitic

sight to petition, if they are so ill-disposed as to do so, if such, it was entitled to a consideration. It was sent to Mr. Adams for presentation. He felt bound by his oath of office to present it. In his mind, a choice between presenting, and withholding it, was a choice between doing his duty, and a clear violation of it, coupled with perjury. How could any man, feeling as all with any candor must admit Mr. Adams did feel, refuse to perform this duty? He presented the petition. He could not have done otherwise. Did the mere prosentation of the paper involve the slightest participation in ils vishes and prayer? NO! Besides which, he expressly stated his opposition to its object—and even proposed instructions to the committee to which he asked its reference, to report against it. Where was the harm in all this, so far as Mr. Adams was concerned?

Yet, in the very face of these undeniable, evident facts, we find such despicable popinjays as OLLMER, Wise, and Property, and to our most profound astonishment and ruggest, Mr. Marshall, urging a proposition for the censure of Representatives, for two days, seriously entertaining this most infamous outrage alike upon Mr. Adams and upon the whole nation! Censure:

Censure for what! Because he simply did his duty as he conscientiously felt himself bound by his oath

of office to do it? Are these men mad outright? Do they imagine the North to be so utterly insensible to outrages and indignities that they will endure every thing? WE HAVE A BIGHT TO PETITION FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION IF WE SEE FIT - AND WE HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES TO PRESENT SUCH PETITIONS me-BEWARE!

We tell them, too, that it comes with the worst possible grace from the very men who are hardly able to rise to speak on the floor of Congress, without intrading their vain-glorious and empty threats of dissolution of the Union. Do they claim the ex-Sirk,—Having been appointed a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, the undersigned desires to be excussed from the service for the following reasons:

The appointment was made in consequence of the resignation of honorable members distinguished for their ability and experience, who represent similar interests with himself. They doubtless had even r interests with himself. They doubtless had every discrimination in favor of domestic industry? Who, sposition to maintain their positions on the Comtent of then, rose to move a vote of consure? Where, ittee so long as they could serve with interest to then, were Gilmen, and Wise, and Proffit, and the country, or honor and credit to themselves. Marshall? Where, then, were these gallant They have retired after being excused by the House patriots—these techy defenders of the Union? How upon grounds stated before the House, and made different is the case when a southern man introduces

sulted for doing their duty, while the utmost licen the property and interests of a large portion of these tiousness of thought and speech is guaranteed to United States, and wantonly to defame and traduce slaveholders only, the sooner it is met and decided, the character of its citizens and their Representative better. If we are to be treated as slaves, we desire to KNOW IT! We can tell these fool hardy and desperate agents of usurpation and oppression, other these circumstances, wints the undersigntant desperate agents of an outraged and insulted people for the chairman as a Representative and as an individual, he does not perceive how he could aid the investigations of this Committee, or partake in its defiberations, without discrediting those he came here to represent. He, therefore, respectfully requests you to present to the House this application and the property of these here to represent the House this application. The property of these transfers of the North Has Been Reached already? The property of these The people of the North, the majority of these United States, have borne almost every species of indignity and insult-of unprovoked contumely and taunting reproach. They have suffered all this, and suffered it long enough. THEY WILL BEAR IT NO MORE. If these outrages upon the sacred and inal enable right of petition are pushed any farther, they will rise in their might, and hurl from their seats in our national halls, which they now diagrace, those reckless political despetadoes, who,

'Clothed with a little brief authority, Play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, As make the angels weep.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. Position of Mr. Adams.

The position which Mr. Adams now occupies in Congress, is regarded with much interest by citizens in every part of the country. He stands forward as the people's champion—vindicating the right of petition, and defending the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. In such a cause, with the ability which he now possesses, and the vast amount of information which he has at his command, suc-cess must crown his efforts—and his opponents, those who have spurned the petitions of the from the halls of our National Legislature, who have repeatedly indulged in language of a gross and in

We consider this speech which Mr. Adams is now delivering in the House of Representatives, as gation from South Carolina with a state of the passe conspiracy to destroy his good name, I feel convinced that the public service would not be advanced, or the harmony of the Committee promoted, to reflect, to ponder well on the condition, on the institution, and on the constitution of this government. It will lead to inquiry on the part of the slaveholders, and will doubtiess have the effect of opening the mouths of the inhabitants of the slaveholding ing the mouths of the inhabitants of the slaveholding States, which have been hermetically sealed, so far as the subject of slavery is concerned, for several years. We may now look for free expression of opinions on this subject among the Southerners themselves—which, we doubt not, will be the means ultimately of bringing about a more friendly state of feelings between the North and the South. And if this be true, that time cannot be considered misspent, which is occupied by Mr. Adams in the delivering of his speech, and by the debates connected with this great question of privilege.

From the Worcester Spy.

John Quincy Adams.

In another place, our readers will find the result of the attempt which has been made to censure Ex-President Adams; to the interesting debate on which we have given much space for the two last weeks. We should judge from the indications of public sentiment which have fallen within our obser-vation, that Mr. Adams will be sustained by almost the entire North, in the position, which he has assumed. For our own part, we have never entertained a doubt of the correctness of his views on this subject. Our sympathies have gone along with him through the whole of the controversy. It appears to us that his able and eloquent defence of the invaluable right of petition, and his uncompromising resistance to that informers graphs, the 21st rule of

Inportance.

'It was a petition upon a subject on which all citizens of this Union, who are so disposed, have a right to petition, if they are so ill-disposed as to do so.

As such, it was entitled to a consideration. It was sent to Mr. Adams for presentation. He felt bound.

Why, what were the circumstances of the case?

As taken and the malicious attacks which have been made upon him, Mr. Adams has occasionally manifested a little more acerbity of temper than one might desire, is he not entitled to what he has timised asked for, indulgence for having been found.

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AGENTS.

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MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dozer;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vernost:—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newburg;—
C. Whipple, Newburgport;—Isane Stearus, Norton;—
Lither Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—
J. T. Everelt, Princetons;—J. Church, Springfield;—
Josiah Hayward, Solem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—
Richard C. French, Foll River;—J. B. Sanderson,
New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanovez;—Isane Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P.
Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Sone, Waterlown;—A.
Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird,
Taunton;—B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Walleut,
Dennis;—George O. Harmon, Huverhill;—Joseph
Brown, Indoore;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—
John Clement, Townsend.

[[]]* For a continuation of this list, see the last page,
lust column]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 581.

blamed for manifesting some degree of indignation at so grave but unfounded a charge?

We regret that the new member from Kentucky, the talented and brilliant Marshall, should have been the author of this movement, almost sufficient to render his name infamous.

The day is coming when the public services of John Quincy Adams will be better appreciated than they have ever yet been; and if we mistake not, forty years hence, what some hair-brained southrons now affect to regard as the ravings of a monomaniac, will be looked upon as the sublime teachings of a spirit imbued with the genuine love of liberty; as noble and disinterested efforts of a faithful guardian of the high trust which the fathers of the dian of the high trust which the fathers of revolution committed to our keeping.

> From the Salem Register. Mr. Adams.

The resolutions of consure in the case of Mr. Adams have, it will be seen, been laid upon the table, in the U. S. House of Representatives, there to rest quietly. The venerable statesman has triumphed over his enemies, as we felt assured he would, listead of crushing him, as they foully hoped, they are amazed and confounded, and quail under his are anazed and confounded, and quail under his scorching rebukes. They have now learned to their cost who John Quincy Adams is, a fact of which they seem to have been previously ignorant, and we shall be very much mistaken, if they ever hereafter undertake to insult him openly, or to show any disrespect for his past services for his country.

We look upon the proceedings of the last few weeks, as an epoch of vast importance in the history of the country. It cannot be disguised that many.

of the country. It cannot be disguised that many, perhaps a majority, of the southern members of Congress, have always attempted to hold the North Congress, have always attempted to hold the North in check by a system of the most gross and insolent browbeating, and the North has submitted to it until it has become too oppressive to be longer endured. Mr. Adams has not been defending himself alone, in this last great effort of his. He has east himself into the breach, and, almost unaided, has nobly sustained and successfully vindicated the rights of the whole North; and the result will be, that the South must respect those rights, in spite of inveterate and almost unconquerable prejudices.

almost unconquerable prejudices.

The conduct of Mr. Adams, in this whole affair, has presented a scene of moral sublimity rarely equalled. Disregarding dangers which would have appalled almost any other heart, fearless of murder-ous threats, he has stood up dauntless in the midst of infuriated men, armed, many of them, with deadly weapons, which they have not hesitated to use on slighter occasions—and, in defence of sacred rights, has ottered truths which have cut them to the quick. Yet he has come off victorious—he whom they taunted as being a 'weak, feeble old man.' Is a spectacle of moral sublimity-this venerable statesman, venerable from age, and deserving of the profoundest veneration for his purity, his patriotism, and his vast services to his country, thus meeting his enemies face to face, and triumphing over the combined powers that had united to crush him? It is a triumph of moral courage over brute force, of

virtue and principle over passion and prejudice.
We trust that Mr. Adams will find time to write
out his defence in full, and that it will be read throughout the whole country, North, South, East and West. It will do much to dissipate long cherished projudious, and to units more family than even the different portions of the Union. It is a duty he owes not only to himself, but to the country. It will not only place himself aright in both sections of the Union, but will place hoth parties aright with each

> From the Salem Observer. Doings at Washington.

Messes, Editors-I am surprised to find a great excitement occasioned among the Southern memexcitement occasioned among the Southern mem-bers of Congress, by the presentation of a single pe-tition for the dissolution of the Union, signed by forty-five citizens of this County. If one small pe-tition is entitled to so much consideration, what is due to the thousands more numerously signed, which have been strangled by the 21st rule?

The subject of the agitating petition could not be considered strange or new to these gentlemen, in-assauch as it is a mere echo of the sentiments fre-quently uttered at the south by all classes of the community. Their governors, judges and members of Congress, for years past, have been in the habit of threatening a dissolution of the Union; and they of threatening a dissolution of the Union; and they have gone far towards putting their threats into execution. If the people of the free States had followed their example, the Union, at this day, would have been a mere 'rope of sand.' Why should the South think it strange, when they have been so long threatening a dissolution of the Union, that a small portion of the North should catch the contagion? Where the South have one cause of complaint, the North have ton. North have ten.

Whenever any measure has been proposed that did not meet the views of the South, they have threatened to dissoive the Union. When the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a slave State, was opposed by the free States, the Southrons cried, We will dissolve the Union!' When a protective tariff was insisted on, the same threat was repeated, and the work of Nullification set on foot. Again and again the farce of dissolving the Union has been played by the South, not without effect. Their conduct in this respect has often reminded me of an agly boy, who compelled his parents to yield to his wishes, by threatening to jump from the top of the house and kill himself.

house and kill himself.

It requires not the eyes of a prophet, to see who would be the greatest losers by a dissolution of the Union. In years past, the whole energy of the nation has been employed to sustain the 'Peculiar In stitution' of the South. Milions of dollars have been spent in removing the Cherokees and Creeka from their borders; and thousands of lives and forty williars of dollars have been secrificated in the variables. millions of dollars have been sacrificed, in the vain attempt to remove the Seminoles. The home squad-ron and the proposed increase of the navy have di-rectly in view the protection of southern slavery.

And what has the North obtained for all these

eacrifices? Have her interests been properly regarded? What has been done to foster her mangarded? What has been done to loster her manufactures and other great interests? Have her citizens been protected in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges? Who does not know that one class of our free citizens have been deprived of their personal rights in southern ports, and committed and retained in jail for no offence whatever? Who does not know that the right of petition has been sacrificed to southern die I am in favor of the Union, but it cannot be maintained without an impartial administration of government, and a faithful observance of the provisions of the Constitution.

JUSTICE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Congress.

We have continued to-day an abstract of the ex-We have continued to-day an abstract of the ex-citing debate in the House. It will be seen that John Quincy Adams bears himself up, as if he were armed with more than hu-man power, in defence of liberty of speech and the

right of petition.
We see much in his course to condemn. He is We see much in his course to condemn. He is sometimes rash, imprudent and fierce. But we see enough to make him so—a proud, overbearing manner on the part of some upstart Southrons, a vile malignity and bitterness of pursuit, a resolve to vex and gag and crush him by the weight of numbers; and we pardon all his rashness and imprudence and fierceness, to the bravery of spirit which resists this tyranny, and battles so manfully for what he deems just and true.

As for the alarm cry of dissolution of the Union, it is all balderdash. Who among these arrogant pretenders that now assail Mr. Adams, ventured to

er may escio a newspaper, , and frank t

o. York City:
C. Fuller, Sluncono.
Leghany:
Meet Greet:
Thomas Parle
Russelville - B.
Homortes:
h Fulson, Sometics Olcult, Meet City
Dosoph A. Day
Oberlin.

assail Mr. Khett when he introduced a resolution into the House, four years ago, for this express object? They were dumb then. Yet now, when a petition only is presented, denunciation, fierce abuse, invective, are hurled by them without stint against an old man! We would not give a fig for such affectations of valor—such false and hollow-hearted record for the Union. regard for the Union.

But good will grow out of this debate. It will nembers from the free States to meet thes fire brands from the South with sterner resolution and more pluck, and convince sensible Southron that these fire brands must be put down—driver from the House, if they would maintain our undisturbed—our character unsullied. And the position is growing on both sides. Botts and Un position is growing on both sides. Botts and Underwood—all honor to them!—met the crisis like men, speaking to the South in the lofty language of the olden time; and if we had more men possessing the courage of Mr. Adams, all would end well.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, allowed himself, in our opinion, to be made a tool of in this debate. He must husband his resources! Fine flashes of clonence and showy oratorical qualities are well.

quence and showy oratorical qualities are wel enough in their places; but they are not enough and if he does not speak less, or think more before he speaks, he will lose all influence in the House

d with the nation.

Were the House simply to receive all petition and report upon them, there would be an end of all these questions and debates; and why it does not do so, our readers know as well as we. Certain it is, it must do it, sooner or later. The country will not be dragooned into a vile subserviency by any fire brand Southrons, let them threaten or bravado as they may.

Correspondence of the N. Y. American.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.
'The long agony is over.' The venerable old Doge, accused, like Marino Faliero, of high treason, for trying to secure and extend the liberties of for trying to secure and extend the liberties of the common people against the privileged order, has most signally triumphed over the 'secret Inquisition' and the Signory. The democratic 'largest liberty' principle is a little stronger in our degenerate, free spoken republic, than it was in that of Venice; or even in that of Athens, when Socrates (another parallel case) was condemned on charges of similar intent and equal truth.

The great anti-patition party, after having on al-

of similar intent and equal truth.

The great anti-petition party, after having on almost every successive day of the Adams debate, positively refused to pass over the subject in any way, and after having repeatedly insisted on bringing the object of their malignant persecution to a direct vote of censure, on both Marshall's and Gilmer's resolutions, have at last taken fright at the mer's resolutions, have at last taken fright at the mer's resolutions, have at last taken light at the impending consequences of their pertinacity. This morning, Mr. Adams renewed his often repeated offer to suspend in favor of a motion to lay on the table, which was immediately made by Mr. Botts; and after a call of the House, all of the propositions of censure were laid on the table, by a vote of 100 weeks to 20 census. yeas to 93 nava!

Massachusetts Legislature.

The following is the discussion that took place the House of Representatives, on the question of Marriage Law. We shall refer to it hereafter. The orders of the day were taken up, and the

consideration of the bill repealing the internarriage law, so that whites and colored persons may be alwed to intermarry, was resumed.

Mr. Marcy, of Greenwich, opposed the bill; he

was not in favor of permitting a union, the very idea of which filled him with disgust. Every parent would rather follow his daughter to the grave, than to see her married to a black man. This bill was only an innovation—it would be followed by one to allow the blacks to ride in the same cars with the

Mr. Thomas, of Charlestown, observed that eve father would rather follow his daughter to the gravthan have her married to a drunken man,—but is that any reason why there should be a statute for bidding the latter? The present law punishes the innocent offspring of this union between a white and a colored person, and it tends to immorality. because if a negro girl could sue for damages, in-tercourse between the races would have an addi-tional check. Mr. T. concluded by saying, that all the wisdom in the world was not monopolized by our ancestors. It was no reason for supporting a

is, is it right or wrong?

Mr. Gibbens, of Boston, was opposed to the repeal. He had inquired of colored persons whether they wished for a repeal, and they had told him, especially the females, that they did not. The fact is, that these petitions are got up affairs; they are printed in Boston, and sent to every part of the Commonwealth, and persons solicited to sign. He had lived a long time in Boston—he was well acquainted with the character of the people, and he did not believe that they wished a change. It was did not believe that they wished a change. It was fit and proper that the two races should be kept the character of the population will be materially injured if an amalgamation should take place. Persons call this an experiment, and say, try it one year as an experiment. It was an experiment fraught with the most disastrous consequences—gentlemen might as well ask for the repeal of all laws, and call that an experiment. He would do white man—he would do all he could to improve his condition, but he would rather, as had been remarked before follow his daughter to the temb. than have her the wife of a black man. He believed that were it not for political purposes, this subject

would never have been brought up.

Mr. Marcy again declared that if he were a girl, hich he was not, he would not marry a black man. Mr. Fitch, of Sheffield, supported the bill, by saying that this strong antipathy between the two races which had been so much dwelt upon, was sufficient to prevent any bad consequences from the repeal of

Mr. Wilson of Natick, was in favor of the reneal. He believed the law was founded on wrong princi-ples. No other New England State had such a law, and he did not believe the repeal of it would and he did not believe the repeal of it would produce any such marriages as were feared. He did not believe this was a political inovement as had been said—there were friends of humanity abroad, and although this bill might now be defeated, it

would ultimately pass.

Mr. Robinson, of Lowell, argued in favor of the repeal, because the law is now in effect a dead let ter on our Statute book, according to the construc tion given by our Courts. In the three cases which have come before them, bearing upon this law, they have evaded giving a decision upon it. The law en stated by the gentleman from Boston, (Mr. Adams) originally passed nearly a century and a half ago, when the slave trade was authorized in this State—and upon an examination of the vari-ous sections of it, it appears that the intention was, to guard against heathenism and paganism, rather than merely to prevent the union on account of color. The prohibition is, that no negro or Indian shall marry an English or other Christian man or

Mr. Moody, of Harwich, also supported the bill If the bill should pass, every body would be obut as long as it is on the Statute book, the co man is the victim of persecution, which all know benefits every cause. Gentlemen say that they would rather follow a daughter to the grave, than she should marry a colored man. Mr. M. though that they did not fully mean what they said. Supporthe gentleman from Greenwich has a daughter she falls most passionately in love with a negro; the father reasons, pleads and tries all he can to dissuade her, without success-she to dissuade her, without success—she will have the negro. Now, does any man believe that a passion which is so fierce, that not even the prayers and tears of a parent can restrain it, is to be controlled by law? Not at all. He was in favor of the repeal because the present law encourages illicit connex-ions, and causes offspring to be deserted. The colored female, if seduced, can recover no damages for breach of promise. Some appear to think that this bill will encourage marriages between blacks and whites-not so by any means There will be no more marriages, he believed, after the repeal, than now, but a law will be abolished which does no good

nt much evil.

Mr. Park, of Boston, observed that the Chairman of the Committee had pledged himself the other day to answer him. As that gentleman would close the debate, he would throw out some more remarks for his consideration. It is said that the present law wrong, because it conflicts with the declaration, that all men are born free and equal. That is a platform broad enough to support almost any thing. He won enquire whether it demanded a repeal of the law. white man could marry any white girl he pleased, white man could marry any white girl he pleased, white man could have him; a colored man any colored girl marry. white man could marry any write girl he peased, in he would have him; a colored man any colored girl, —but whites and colored cannot intermarry. The restriction is mutual; it is as binding upon the whites, as upon the blacks. How then can it be said, that it is giving the former an advantage over

assail Mr. Rhett when he introduced a resolution in- the latter? Last year he had voted for the repeal the latter? Last year he had voted for the repeal of the law,—because the whole ground upon which the repeal was put, was that the present law interfered with persons' tastes, and he thought that the taste should not be legislated for. New views had since presented themselves to his mind, which justified him in his present position. He put it to any one whether the idea of a union in marriage between a black person and a white one was not disagreed bie? There is no innate antinathy between the two drews, Severance, Taft There is no innate antipathy between the two races upon this matter. The whites, as a race, are superior to the blacks. They have a right, and it is races upon this matter. The whites, as a race, are superior to the blacks. They have a right, and it is their duty to prevent their own race from deteriorating. The mixed blood is deprayed, the intellect is inferior, while the animal passions are strengthened. The Creoles in New-Orleans are full of the fiercest passions, so that the exclamation, 'Beware, I have got Creole blood in my veins,' is almost proverbial to denote a person possessed of bitterly re-vengeful feelings. The whites, Mr. P. continued, were, in his opinion, bound for the sake of humanity, to keep their own race as pure, as intellectual, and as spiritual as possible. Why, sir, we pass laws and as spiritual as possible. Why, sir, we pass faws for the preservation of the heath hen and of certain fisheries; no one will deny that we have the power to improve by legislation the breed of cattle or sheep, or pigs, and yet when the point is to preserve on own race from the certain deterioration which will own race from the certain deterioration whites, gen follow an amalgamation of blacks and whites, gen tlemen say it is unjust and unconstitutional. In his opinion, it was what every consideration required. In 1838 he had warned the Temperance people

against passing a law which was in advance of pub-lic opinion. He had told them that legislation should never precede the public sentiment—it should follow the car of reform, and prevent it from going down hill by scotching the wheels. His warning fell unheeded. The cause of temperance was injured, and the friends of the law were at last obliged to confess that they had acted precipitately. He now warned the abolitionsits not to injure their cause by supporting laws which are disagreeable to a great portion of the community.

on of the community.

Mr. Thomas, of Charlestown, observed that it had always been the cry of conservatism, 'Let well enough alone.' He was of a different party from the gentleman from Boston, (Mr. Park.) He belonged genteman from Boston, (Mr. Park.) He bettinged to the movement party, which was in favor of turn-ing the whole world topsy turry, provided that things were made better by so doing. Our ancestors did well enough, but they did not have all the light. We have more light than they; we are upon the stage of being, and it becomes us to act for our-The world is ours now, let us improve it selves. The world is ours now, let us improve it; our fathers are dead. Conservatism is the party of yesterday. Mr. T. belonged to the party of to-day, and he always acted with his party. The black man will have his day, and he wanted him to have it peaceably, else he will be obliged to use force, which is the last reason of kings,—and if that ne cessity is resorted to, although he should regret it cessity is resorted to, although he should regret it, yet in the great cause of human rights, he should rush into the battle as gladly as he would to a bridal feast. [Here the Reporter's attention was drawn from his notes by a rather boisterous applause of Mr. Thomas's last remark. Not knowing but that Mr. Benton's noisy friend might have come on from Washington, to encourage the youthful orator, we cast our eyes round to detect the offending individual, when we discovered that it was Mr. Thomdividual, when we discovered that it was Mr. Thom-as himself, who, despairing of being clapped by others, was indulging in violent manual self-approbation. As soon as the applause had subsided, Mr T. continued with renewed strength, blushing some

what at the enthusiasm he had excited: I was going out one day, it was stormy weather, Medway, with a party of gentlemen. We went in a carriage, and the purpose of our journey was to see a church organ. We stopped at the half-way house and took dinner. In answer to an interroga-tory propounded by me to a gentleman who is the climax of his party in this respect, as to whether the driver should eat with us, he said no. The gentle-

Mr. Gibbens, of Boston, rose to correct the gen tleman. He recollected the ride, he recollected the carriage, he recollected the church organ, the dinner-but he did not recollect one individual particle of the incident the gentleman was mentioning.

Mr. T. continued:—I am sorry he does not re-

member, but it is true, and the gentleman passed his hat over his face at the reply that was made. Mr. T. concluded with some remarks upon abstract principles. The gentleman from Boston (Mr. Park) principles. The gentleman from Boston (Mr. Park) had argued that the present law is just, because it is as equal for the white man as for the black. There was another word, however, in the article—and that is, that all men are free and equal, and he should be the control of t like to know if a man were free who could not mar

ry a black woman.

Mr. Park replied, that there was another statut which conflicted with the declaration alluded to, and for that reason ought to be repealed, and that was, 'a man can't marry his own grandmother.' (Loud

deserved compliments to the eloquence, clearness, and power of argument of his colleague (Mr. Park.) He said it was with regret that he found so able a debater upon the other side of the question. But as the gentleman had spoken one way last winter and another this winter, upon the subject, the fair inference was, that his opinion was not deliberately formed. The fallacy in all objections to the bill was, that because Massachusetts does not prohibit interbetween the blacks and whites ought not to exist. The simple point is, that A, B and C have no right to come here and say whom D, E and F shall and shall not marry. Mr. A. then adverted to the fallacy of saving that if a remedy were given, it would encourage licentiousness. Louisiana, where these marriages are prohibited, is not the place to refer us to the evils of analgamation, but Maine and New-Hampshire, where no such law exists. Another argument was, that the present law is a safeguard to the virtue of the colred female, because she knows she could not compel a white man to marry her. Why not then ex tend the principle to the white young woman-and n on an equality in this respect? Againsays if this law prevails, it will be followed a declaratory act in relation to rail-roads, giving the colored race a right to mix in the cars with the whites. This is a mere appeal to prejudice—no re port has yet been made on this subject. The mar riage law should be decided on its own merits-and the rail-road report, whatever it may be, on its own, when it comes before the House. Another reason is, the colored people do not want it. This was the cry of the South in relation to all attempts to abolish slavery—they do not wish it—they are well enough off, &c. Mr. A. concluded by saying that the Supreme Court have evaded deciding the con-stitutionality of the law, because there was no ne-cessity for their deciding; but expressed his belief that their inclination was against it. We are obliged, for want of room to omit the most of Mr. Adams's speech, which was very clear and convincing.

The question was then taken upon indefinitely

the bill, and decided in the negative, 134 postponing the bill yeas, to 146 navs.

Suffolk.—Yeas—Blodgett, Chickering, Dilla-way, Gibbens, Hooper, Leavitt, Lowe, McAllaster,

Parrott, Park, Parker, Quincy, Rich, Thaxter.
Args—Adams, Bigelow, C. P. Curtis, Davis,
Dwight, Goodwin, Greele, Montgomery, Palfrey,
Palmer, Reynolds, Stevenson, Tarbell, Wales, Wellington, Welles. Essex.—Yens—Pickett, Woodberry, Hill, J. L. Newhall, Boardman, Davis, Perkins, Bertram, Fos-

-Osgood, Poole, Preston, Burnham Parsons Hersey, Bowler, Hood, A. T. Newhall, White, Mer-rill, Itsley, Chapman, Mansfield, Hawkes, Hadley,

Newell.

MIDDLESEX.—Yeas—A. Walker, Hagar, Nichols,
Plympton, James, Adams, Watson, Hyde, Allen,
Bruce, Bryant, Hale, P. Wolker, Danforth, Blanch-

Naus-Harrington, Spaulding, Sawyer, Thomas Turner, Boyd, Frothingham, Cariton, Gourgas, Ira Hall, Train, Boutwell, Eames, Stearns, Robinson, Asa Hall, Tyler, Gregg, Wilson, Hutchinson, J. Abbott, Bingham, N. A. Richardson, Russell, Chand-

WORCESTER .- Yeas-N. Stone, Rice, Thayer, A. Stone, Anderson, Carter, Marean, J. Fisher, Wilson, Tidd, Parnaun, Jones, Conant, Flagg, Guilford, Walker, Logg, N. E. Fisher, Harthun, Kendall, Nays—G. G. Parker, Whitcomb, Marble, Eben. Davis, Crocker, Wright, Sargent, Hills, Bartlett, Sanford, Sanderson, Johnson, Putnam, Bliss, Bea-

man, Thomas. HAMPSHIRE .- Yeas-Carter, Clapp, Phelps, Pack Richards, Lathrop, Gould, Ludden, Stone.

Nays.—Patridge, Newton, Huntington, Munyan, Burr.

HAMPDEN .- Yeas-Elder, Root, Weld, Taylor

. Nays-Boise, Knowlton, Sheldon, Stevens, Gross,

FRANKLIN.—Yeas—Hale, A. Taylor, Cowing, ascom, Rice, Howard, W. Taylor, Hemenway, Eddy.
Nays-Field, Childs, Nims, Lathrop, Clapp, An-

Berkshine. — Yeas.—Badger, Stoddard, Farnum, Clarke, Brance, Baldwin, Eames, Lamson, Chaffee, Nash, Werdon, Burt, Barnes, Branning, Crane, Spen-

Nays-Jencks, Carter, Thomas, Wilson, West, Nonrolk .- Yeas-Hayden, Lincoln, Ellis, Kings

oury, Prince, Talb.

Nays-Craig, Gay, Clapp, Carpenter, Daniels, Breck. uggan, Tower, Tucker, Walley, Thomas White. BRISTOL - Yeas - Stanley, Blackington, Town-end, Howland, Ashley, Crane, Read, King, Lu-

her, Ide.
Nugs—Wilbur, Shove, Drake, Clark, Slade, Dean,
Evans, Braley, Buffington, Presbrey, Haskins, White,

PLYMOUTH .- Yeas -- Osborn, Lewis, G. Sturte ant, Bradford, Crocker.

Nays.—H. Sherman, Duncan; Drew, Ward, Kingman, Bartlett, T. B. Sherman, Fogg, Litchfield.

BARNSTABLE .- Yeas-Nye, Doane, Dillingham Mays—Hinckley, Lewis, B. Paine, Taylor, Howes Horton, Moody, S. A. Paine, Baker, Crowell.

DUKES .- Yea-Hillman. NANTUCKET .- Yea-Coggshall:

Nays-Joy, Barney. The bill was then passed to a 3d reading. Mr. Boutwell moved a reconsideration, which of carried, and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Liberator.] Remarks of Charles Lenox Remond,

Before the Legislative Committee in the House Representatives, respecting the rights of colored citi zens in travelling, &c

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Comnittee: In rising at this time, and on this occasion, being the first person of color who has ever addressed ei-ther of the bodies assembling in this building, I should, perhaps, in the first place, observe that, in consequence of the many misconstructions of the principles and measures of which I am the humble advocate, I may in like manner be subject to similar misconceptions from the moment I open my lips in behalf of the prayer of the petitioners for whom I appear, and therefore feel I have the right at least to ask, at the hands of this intelligent Committee, an impartial hearing; and that whatever prejudices they may have imbibed, be eradicated from their winds if such exist. I have however too much if such exist. I have, however, too muc confidence in their intelligence, and too much faith in their determination to do their duty as the repre sentatives of this Commonwealth, to presume the can be actuated by partial motives. Trusting, as do, that the day is not distant, when, on all question ouching the rights of the citizens of this State, men shall be considered great only as they a and not that it shall be told, and painfully ed, that, in this country, this State, ay, this city, the Athens of America, the rights, privileges and im-munities of its citizens are measured by complexion or any other physical peculiarity or conformation especially such as over which no man has any con trol. Complexion can in no sense be construed into crime, much less be rightfully made the criterion of rights. Should the people of color, through a revo-lution of Providence, become a majority, to the last I would oppose it upon the same principle; for, in either case, it would be equally reprehensible and unjustifiable—alike to be condemned and repudiated. It is justice I stand here to claim, and not fa

von for either complexion.

And now, sir, I shall endeavor to confine my narks to the same subject which has occupied the attention of the Committee thus far, and to stand upon the same principle which has been so ably and so eloquently maintained and established by my es-

teemed friend, Mr. Phillips.
Our right to citizenship in this State has been acknowledged and secured by the allowance of the

knowledged and secured by the allowance of the elective franchise and consequent taxation; and I know of no good reason, if admitted in this instance, why it should be denied in any other.

With reference to the wrongs inflicted and injuries received on rail-roads, by persons of color, I need not say they do not end with the termination of the route, but, in effect, tend to discourage, disparage and depress this class of citizens. All hope of reward for unright conduct is cut off. Vice in of reward for upright conduct is cut off. Vice in them becomes a virtue. No distinction is made by the community in which we live. The most vicious is treated as well as the most respectable, both in

public and private.

But it is said, we all look alike. If this is true, it is not true that we all behave alike. There is a narked difference; and we claim a recognition of

this difference In the present state of things, they find God's pro visions interfered with in such a way, by these and kindred regulations, that virtue may not claim her divinely appointed rewards. Color is made to obdivinely appointed rewards. Color is made to obscure the brightest endowments, to degrade the fairmarriages between the blacks and whites, she en-courages them. This notion is altogether without basis. The legislature means to repeal a law which lought not to exist. The simple point is, that A, B and C have no right to come here and say whom ly into society, as those of an opposite character. Nay, the higher our aspirations, the loftier our purposes and pursuits, does this iniquitous principle of prejudice fasten upon us, and especial pains are taken to irritate, obstruct and injure. No reward of merit, no remuneration for services, no equivalent i rendered the deserving. And I submit, whether thi

rendered the deserving. And I soumt, whether this unkind and unchristian policy is not well calculated to make every man disregardful of his conduct, and every woman unmindful of her reputation.

The grietances of which we complain, be assured, sir, are not imaginary, but real—not local, but universal—not occasional, but continual—every day matter of fact things—and have become, to the dis-

grace of our common country, matter of history.

Mr. Chairman, the treatment to which colored Americans are exposed in their own country, find counterpart in no other; and I am free to declare, that, in the course of nineteen months' travelling in England, Ireland and Scotland, I was received treated and recognised, in public and private socie ty, without any regard to my complexion. From the moment I left the American packet ship in Liver pool, up to the moment 1 came in contact with in again, 1 was never reminded of my complexion and all that know any thing of my usage in the American ship, will testify that it was unfit for brute, and none but one could inflict it. But ho

brute, and none but one could minter it. But now unlike that afforded in the British steamer Columbia! Owing to my limited resources, I took a steerage passage. On the first day out, the second officer came to inquire after my health; and finding me the only passenger in that part of the ship, ordered the steward to give me a berth in the second hour until my stepping of abin; and from that cabin; and from that nour unit my stepping on shore at Boston, every politeness was shown me by the officers, and every kindness and attention by the stewards; and I feel under deep and lasting obliga-tions to them, individually and collectively. In no instance was I insulted, or treated in any

way distinct or dissimilar from other passengers travellers, either in coaches, rail-roads, steampack ets, or hotels; and if the feeling was entertained, in no case did I discover its existence.

I may with pro rety here relate an incident, il-ustrative of the subject now under consideration. I may with prof. ety nere relate an incident, in-lustrative of the subject now under consideration. I took a passage ticket at the steam packet office in Glasgow, for Dublin; and on going into the cabin to retire, I found the berth I had engaged occupied y an Irish gentleman and merchant. had not mistaken the number of his berth? He thought not. On comparing tickets, we saw that the clerk had given two tickets of the same number and it appeared I had received mine first. The gentleman at once offered to vacate the berth, against which I remonstrated, and took my berth in an op posite state room. Here, sir, we discover treatment just, impartial, reasonable; and we ask nothing be

There is a marked difference between social and civil rights. It has been well and justly remarked by my friend Mr. Phillips, that we all claim the privilege of selecting our society and associations but, in civil rights, one man has not the prerogative to define rights for another. For instance, sir, in public conveyances, for the rich man to usurp the privileges to himself, to the injury of the poor man would be submitted to in no well regulated society And such is the position suffered by persons of col-or. Ou my arrival home from England, I went to the rail way station, to go to Salem, being anxious to see my parents and sisters as soon as possible— asked for a ticket—paid 50 cents for it, and was pointed to the American designation car. Having

previously received information of the regulations, I took my seat peaceably, believing it better to suffer wrong than do wrong. I felt then, as I felt on many occasions prior to leaving home, unwilling to descend so low as to bandy words with the superintendents, or contest my rights with conductors, or any others in the capacity of servants of any stage or steamboat company, or rail-pead corporation; also or steamboat company, or rail-road corporation; although I never, by any means, gave evidence that, by my submission, I intended to sanction usages which would derogate from uncivilized, much less long and loud professing and high pretending

America.

Bear with me, while I relate an additional occurrence. On the morning after my return home, I was obliged to go to Boston again, and on going to the Salem station, I met two friends, who enquired if I had any objection to their taking seats with me. I answered, I should be most happy. They took their answered, I should be most happy. They took their seats accordingly, and soon afterwards one of them remarked to me—'Charles, I don't know if they will allow us to ride with you.' It was some time before I could understand what they meant, and, on doing so, I law hed—feeling it to be a climax to every absurdity I had heard attributed to Americans. To say nothing of the wrong done those friends, and the insult and indignity offered me by the appearance of the conductor, who ordered the friends from the car in a somewhat harsh manner—they immediately left the extringe. left the carriage.
On returning to Salem some few evenings after

on returning to Salem some lew evenings after-wards, Mr. Chase, the superintendent on this road, made himself known to me, by recalling by-gone days and scenes, and then enquired if I was not glad to get home, after so long an absence in Europe. I told him I was glad to see my parents and family again, and this was the only object I could have, un-less he thought I should be glad to take a hermit's life in the most extense. less he thought I should be glad to take a hermit's life in the great pasture; inasmuch as I never felt to loathe my American name so much as since my arrival. He wished to know my reasons for the remark. I immediately gave them, and wished to know of him, if, in the event of his having a brother with red hair, he should find himself separated while travelling because of this difference, he should deem it just. He could make no reply. I then wished to know if the principle was not the same; and if so, there was an insult implied by his question. know if the principle was not the same; and if so, there was an insult implied by his question. In conclusion, I challenged him, as the instrument inflicting the manifold injuries upon all not colored like himself, to the presentation of an instance in any other christian or unchristian country, tolerating usages at once so disgraceful, unjust and inhuman. What if some few of the West or East India planters and merchants should visit our liberty-loving country, with their colored wives—how would be manage? Or, if R. M. Johnson, the gentleman who has been elevated to the second office in the gift of the people, should be travelling from Boston to Salem, if he was prepared to separate him from his wife or daughters (involuntary burst of applause, inwife or daughters (involuntary stantly restrained.) Sir, it happens to be my lot to have a sister a few

shades lighter than myself; and who knows, if this state of things is encouraged, whether I may not on some future occasion be mobbed in Washington-street, on the supposition of walking with a white young lady! (Suppressed indications of sympathy and applause.)
Gentlemen of the Committee, these distinctions

react in all their wickedness—to say nothing of their concocted and systematised odiousness and absurdity-upon those who instituted them; and par o upon those who are illiberal

enough to practise them.

Mr. Chairman, if colored people have abused any rights granted them, or failed to exhibit due appreciation of favors bestowed, or shrunk from dangers or responsibility, let it be made to appear. Or if our country contains a population to compare with them in loyality and patriotism, circumstances duly contains a proper state of the property of the country contains a population to compare with them country contains a population to compare with then in loyalty and patriotism, circumstances duly con sidered, I have it yet to learn. The history of our country must ever testify in their behalf. In view of country must ever testify in their behalf. In view of these and many additional considerations, I unhesi-tatingly assert their claim, on the naked principle to every advantage set forth in the Const

tution of this Commonwealth.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, there is in this and other States a large and growing colored population, whose residence in your midst has not been from choice, (let this be understood and reflected upon,) but by the force of circumstances, over which they never had control. Upon the heads of their oppressors and had control. Upon the heads of their oppressors and calumniators be the censure and responsibility. If to ask at your hands redress for injuries, and protection in our rights and immunities, as citizens, is reasonable, and dictated alike by justice, humanity and religion, you will not reject, I trust, the prayer of your petitioners.

Before sitting down, I owe it to myself to remark, that I was not apprised of the wish of my friends to appear here until massing through Boston, a day or

appear here until passing through Boston, a day or two since; and having been occupied with other matters, I have had no opportunity for preparation on this occasion. I feel much obliged to the Com-mittee for their kind, patient and attentive hearing.

Meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society. Society was held in the Methodist meeting-house, Andover, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1842, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting-An adjourned meeting of the Essex County A. S

The meeting was called to order by the President, Wm. Bassett, of Lynn.
The Recording Secretary being absent, Mary P.

The Recording Secretary Cong. Kenny, of Salem, was chosen Assistant Secretary. The following resolutions which were laid on the table at Rockport, were called up for considera-

Resolved, That the great body of northern clergy, few individuals only excepted, by their continued slaves, their malignant and persevering opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise, and their manifest de-termination to fellowship southern man-stealers as christians and christian ministers, have proved themselves, by their own professions, a great brotherhood of thieves; and, instead of being supported as the ministers of righteousness, they should be held (on

slavery, but recognise as christians, southern men-stealers and adulterers, and in many instances have excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave, those who dare not be partakers in their sin, have shown themselves to be like Babylon in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that it is the imperious duty of abolitionists to come out of them, that they be not partakers of their sin, and that they receive not of their plagues.

Resolved. That our three organized political parties are giving most undoubted evidence, that our excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave, thos

ties are giving most undoubted evidence, that, as parties, they are destitute of moral principle, and are not the genuine friends of liberty; and we would solemnly warn all true abolitionists against wasting their political influence in their support.

Voted, That the resolutions be taken up for dis cussion in the order in which they were read.

Voted, That all persons present be carnestly requested to participate in the discussions, and that all persons, friendly to immediate emancipation, be invited to vote upon all questions to come before the meeting.

ag. Smith, of Andover, moved to strike out all fter the words 'proved themselves,' where the cur in the first resolution, and substitute the follow-ing—'recreant to the cause of Christ and the whole uman family, and they ought to be admonished that heir course is calculated to bring down upon the hurch swift destruction.'
Discussed by James N. Buffum of Lynn, Richard

lood of Danvers, Mr. Smith of Andover, Wm. Jen-ins, and Mr. Middleton of Andover. The resolution was then laid on the table, for the purpose of introducing the following, presented by Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H.

Hood of Dany

had its origin among slaveholders, and was a nicked design to render slaveholding more profita-Resolved, That any support or countenance to the American Colonization Society is to be regarded as pro-slavery, as well as cruel and proscriptive to the whole negro race.

hole negro race. Resolved, therefore, That these clergymen and others, who render it their support, and call on others to do so, should be denounced as the foes of humanity, as well as the enemies of that God who is

On motion of Wendell Philips, of Boston, voted substitute the following, in place of the first res ution: Resolved, That the American Colonization ciety had its origin among slaveholders, and on the part of many, if not most of its supporters, was a wicked design to sustain the slave-system, increase

its profitableness, and socure its per

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment. The resolutions first presented during the morning session were taken up for further discussion. Discussed by Philips, Middleton, C. L. Remond of Salem, Pillsbury, Buffum, Bradburn, Wm. Lloyd Garrison of Boston and Jenkins,

Voted to adjourn at 5 o'clock, to meet at 6. The discussion was continued by Garrison, Pills-bury, and Abby Kelley, and others, until the hour for adjournment arrived. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION Met pursuant to adjournment. The resolutions relating to the American Colonization Society, which were laid upon the table in the morning, to be made the order of the day for the evening, were taken up, and discussed by Frederick Douglas, Gar-

rison, Remond, and Thomas Cole of Boston.

Voted, That the second resolution be amended by striking out the word 'negro' where it occurs, and insert the word 'colored.' The resolutions were

Voted, That previous to the introduction of other Voted, That previous to the introduction of other resolutions, Win Lloyd Garrison be invited to read the Address signed by Daniel O'Connell, Theobald Mathew, and 60,000 other Irishmen, to their countrymen and countrywomen in the United States, calling upon them to engage in the anti-slavery en-Prise. Remarks were made subsequently to the reading

of the Address, by Remond and Phillips.

Abby Kelley then introduced and sustained countries of the constitutionality slavery, which were also discussed by Bradbu-

and Phillips.
Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Met pursuant to adjournment.
Voted, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to examine the returns made from the va-rious towns in the county, on the position of the clergy in said county upon the subject of slavery,

and make report to the meeting. Richard Hood of Danvers, Stephen Barker of Me-thuen, and Charles Butler of Newburyport, were appointed said committee.

Abby Kelley withdrew the resolutions presented by her on the previous evening.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION

Wm. Lloyd Garrison presented and sustained the ollowing preamble and resolutions: Whereas, the existence of slavery is inco

with the enjoyment of liberty in any country;
And whereas, it is morally and politically impossible for a just or equal union to be formed between

Liberty and Slavery:

And whereas, in the adoption of the American Constitution, and in the formation of the Federal Government, a guilty and fatal compromise was made by the people of the North with southern oppressors, by which slavery has been nonrished, protected and colored was ected and enlarged up to the present hour, to th impoverishment and disgrace of the nation, the sac rifice of civil and religious freedom, and the cruci fixion of humanity;
And whereas, the s'aveholding States make eve

noral opposition to their slave system a capital o fence, and avow their determination to perpetuate that system at all hazards, and under all

And whereas, the right of petition has been re peatedly cloven down on the floor of Congress, and s no longer enjoyed by the people of the free States—the liberty of speech and the press is no tolerated in one half of the Union—and they are re-garded and treated as outlaws by the South, who advocate the cause of universal emancipation; there-1. Resolved, That the American Union is, and

a rope of sand—a fanciful nonentity—a mere piec of parchment—'a rhetorical flourish and splendi absurdity'-and a concentration of the physica force of the nation to destroy liberty, and to upholo slavery.

2. Resolved, That the safety, prosperity an

ever has been since the adoption of the Constitution

perpet ity of the non-slaveholding States require that their connexion be immediately dissolved with the slave States in form, as it is now in fact. 3. Resolved, That the southern slave system wholly dependant upon the physical force of the North for its existence; and therefore that a disso-lution of the Union would certainly abolish that system, and thus remove from the South the heaviet curse that was ever inflicted upon any portion of the globe, and bestow upon her the richest blessings

of heaven.

4. Resolved, That to reverence justice, to cher ish liberty, and to promote righteousness, are the primary duties of every people, from the performance of which they cannot innocently escape by any

compact or form of government.

5. Resolved, That the consequences of doing right must ever be more safe and beneficial than those of doing wrong; and that the worst thing Liberty can do is to unite with Slavery, and the

Resolved, That the petition presented to the 6. Resolved, That the perition presented U.S. House of Representatives, by John Quincy Adams, from sundry inhabitants of Haverhill, in this county, praying Congress to take measures for peaceful dissolution of the Union, meets our delib

ate and cordial approval.

7. Resolved, That the attempt on the part of sonthern representatives, to subject Mr. Adams to the severe censure of the House, and to brand him as a traitor to his country, for the presentation of the petition aforesaid, is a most daring and iniquitous act, which, if it be carried into effect, will as suredly kindle a flame of excitement that many was ters will not be able to extinguish.

their own principles,) in execration and abhorrence by the whole human race.

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and other bodies, called churches, in our country, that not only refuse to bear a faithful testimony against slavery, but recognise as christians, southern men.

Discussed by Bradburn. The President, being hen obliged to leave the meeting, Stephen Barker of Methuen, Vice President, was called to the Noted. That two individuals be added to the Cor

mittee appointed to examine the documents, rela tive to the position of the clergy of Essex county Parker Pillsbury and Eliza J. Kenney were ch

sen.
Voted, To lay the resolutions upon the table, to be taken up at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Voted, That the second series of resolutions laid over from the Rockport meeting be taken up for

Adjourned to meet at one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION Met persuant to adjournment, Eliza J. Kenney of Salem, in the chair.

The Committee appointed to examine letters repecting the position of the clergy of Essex county,

specting the position of the control on Finance.
Voted, That Richard Hood of Danvers, and John

R. French of Concord, N. H. be added to this Comttee. Voted, That the report be accepted, and referred

back to the Committee with instruction to prin such portions of it as they think proper in the Lib erator and Herald of Freedom. The resolution under discussion at the adjour ment of the morning session was then discussed by Joseph L Noyes of Georgetown, J. T. Page of Newburyport, Plummer, Douglas, Remond, sno Resolved, That the American Colonization Socie-

Pillsbury.
Adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION Met pursuant to adjourn

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The meeting being called to order, united in sing ing the psalm of Dr. Watts, commencing 'Before ehovah's awful throne.'

Voted, That the cordial and hearty thanks of this meeting be presented to Deacon M. Newman, for the use of his house for the entertainment of the

friends on this occasion.

The resolution under discussion was laid upon Voted, That the thanks of the Essex county Anti-Slavery Society be presented to the abolitionis of Andover, for their unbounded hospitality to the

n the present occasion.

Voted, To take up the resolutions previously resented by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, referring to the issolution of the Union.

Voted to insert the following resolution, present

ed by Abby Kelley, between the 4th an above named series of resolutions, whi above named series of resolutions, terwards taken up, and adopted:
Resolved. That the recent pro
Secretary of the Navy, to augment of the country for the protection of she insult to the North, and should be n

dignation. to the above named series of resol

to the above named series of resolutions is out the phrase 'the people of the Noch', stituting the word 'its' for 'slavery,' si curred in the same clause.

The resolutions were discussed by Don bury, Kelley, Hood, Bradbura, Remond, s Cole, and laid upon the table.

Voted to take up the 2d resolution of Inid over from the Rockport meeting. De Pillsbury and Kelley.

Pillsbury and Kelley.

Voted, That the resolutions laid over for further discussion at the

of the Society, and that the time and meeting be appointed by the Board of this Society.

Voted, That the resolutions relative lution of the Union be laid upon the table, ken up for discussion at the next meeting.

Adjourned sine die.

MARY P. KENNEY, Ass't Sec. REPORT

At the late quarterly meeting of the E. S. Society, at Rockport, a con in the different towns to report by lette seter and position of the clergy, relati slavery enterprise. The con t the adjourned meeting, last week, at A SALEM. The committee writes- Of cannot report any thing favorable to so they are very fearful that infidelity will and hinder the conversion of the turn a deaf ear to the call of the slave must attend to the subject of religion.

The committee at Beverly writes.

seem to be working along by degrees mild resolutions, to begin with. The Co and Baptist societies, I believe, have drag resolutions on the subject. Five of our w ters declare themselves opposed to sig Essex. 'Mr. Burnham, of the Christ Prince, of the Universalist society, are antigood faith. Mr. Crowell, of the Congregation , in pro slavery, in my humble opi NEWBURYPORT. The committee w pained to state, that, within my knowledge but one or two ministers, to whom the your table relating to clergymen does no its force and severity. They are indeed dumb to the wrongs of the slave, and a their opposition to the anti-slavery can however, ceased to wonder at this, from conviction that the ministry, as now no existence, countenance or authority ings of Jesus Christ, which must fully equality of rights, duties and privileges in GLOUCESTER. The three orthodox mi are decidedly opposed to anti-slavery. The Rev. Wm. Tilton deserves particular no more, as he claims to be a genuine ab has circulated anti-slavery petitions. He so is not a malum in se; that God once an chattelizing of men, and therefore it ca in itself. He refuses to open his mee anti-slavery meetings, and also to notify recently he has tried with all his might is school-house against abolitionists!! The dist ministers are in full fellowship with h and adulterers. A Universalist minister, of Newhall, is about to be settled, with standing that he shall say nothing abou temperance !! The other societies are

and the ministers are of the same stame ROCKPORT. 'The orthodox ministe Gale, is hostile to anti-slavery, so much so to read a notice of our meetings. 'There in his obdurate heart.' The Baptists have ter. The Methodists have, but he fellows

and pro-slavery.

The Universalist minister, John Allen, known in the anti-slavery ranks to need ap sion. He is indeed an honorable excep great body of his denomination. Had all done their duty as has John Allen, slave now, been dead. Manchester has but of and he is pro-slavery by position, if not in he of twelve ministers included in my repor

can be said to be an abolitionist.' GEORGETOWN Committee reported v Universalist minister gave notice of an an meeting, but is not interested in anti-st thechurch, and the superintendent of thes said he would sooner have the meetingand himself in it, than have it opened for the slavery meetings. It was not opened. Mr. the Congregational minister, opposes meeting-house to anti-slavery, and is to notify the meetings. Mr. Dodge, agent ganization, called on him to get opportun the church on the importance of passing " condemnatory of slavery. He assured his had done so already, and gave him a co signed with his own hand. Afterwards, member of the church, in presence of one of that these resolutions were not passed by

and were not by any means the voice of t ANDOVER was also reported verbally. cloud of ministers, there no one was rep able to our cause. The negro pew, churches, is a sad index of the feeling of the at the altar. The Methodist minister is until the probe is put in. He fellowship and is a part of the brotherhood. Mr. Jacks gregational,) has he ever spoken for the sist am told he has, but it was when about t Carolina, and he spoke not for his liberty,

services. And they are all pretty much all METHUEN. Reported nothing favorable MIDDLETON was reported by the agferds, the only minister, is worms misrepresentation is too great for him

keep out the cause of humanity. SALISBURY. The committee W. work of inquiry by writing a line to the Boister, Rev. Mr. Wilcox, and carrying it to his day morning, at the meeting-house the side-walk, waiting for the min in hand to give him, Jonathan Nayson from among the group, and attacked me. damned rascal, you intended, I suppose that letter to Mr. Wilcox, a man that himself; but I'll defend him, you dan if you offer him that letter, I'll knock ! the same time hauling off his coat. approached, I offered him the letter, snatched it from my hand, and retained ister did not rebuke him.

I wrote another letter, and left it at the

minister, but received no answer. Yesterday I called on the Orthodox professed to be a friend of emancipation. preached a sermon to his people, in withem that the institution of slavery involve tion of more divine precepts than any other under heaven!' I promised to report his

The committee may be expected to at the next meeting. The reports were a committee to prepare for publication in the and Herald of Freedom.

In behalf of that committee,

Losses seem to beset the United States every side. We understand, says the Gazette, the block of splendid new stor last night on Lombard-street wharf, were a assets of this ill-fated institution. I .--- NO.

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MAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1842.

. Thoughts on Slavery. ain who smite with swords, and it makes,

un shall see, ike a whip of snakes,

the most ludicrous essays on the subject of have read within the last ten years he Boston Courier of Saturday last, under ble, impartial, give-and take signa-We do not know as to th se may be very wide of the mark in our at we are strongly inclined to believe otten by a priest; for it has all the daintsdom, the assumption, and the piety of Its object is, to soothe the exas f the South-to conciliate the south--to suppress the abolition excitement odus operandi by which the ing offence to any body, and with and certainty. If Pacificator' would pame, it would help to illustra ionism, and the disinters

We are sorry that he is so We will not be pucified with his anony-He is altogether too late nte acceptable to the public what Liberator first made its appearance; but since then! The mists of prejubly vamshed, and the scales of profrom the eves of a great multitude who not 'as trees walking,' but in their who can at a glance see right le as 'Pacificator,' as easily as vere a mere piece of transparency. address his thoughts on slavery.
That class will not fail to hold

The the handle of a juz, all on one side. He assious to conciliate the southern daveholdsom to rover the northern abulitionist ock. He propounds a series of cumning in ns, with which, as with the concealed weaphe stales the toil-worn, faithful, will ade of bleeding humanity to the heart. did we eav? He has the baseness t here stempt, but his puny arm is too feeble to in-A Draiel, ven, a Daniel come to judgment!"

gravely asks- Are we doing any good? Not who have undertaken to play the part of ' Pacif between Christ and Belint-hetween liberty datery-between the principles of justice and dates of tyranny! But seriously to enquire, er those who are asserting the equal rights of ce, who are reverely encountering the and to of bloody-minded men, who are battling and weapons for all that is precious in religion erable in freedom, who are so laboring as to call pon their heads the blessings of the perishing asthemas of inforcated oppressors, whose is sarred, whose efforts have been successful albeyond precedent in any age or country-to ask. et of unbelief," and the most pernicious form of

doing hurt?' Yes, 'we' who are marching in mat, with mobocrats and rioters - who are for ong the South by acting as her bewers of wood sers of water, by surrendering up all our rights tadding, by tamely yielding to all her imperiands-whose sympathies are all on the sid and oppressor. But not those who are 'vehey, and murder, and who are zealously affected

ests, for the last ten years : to my view, it bears pearance of passion.' Does it, O most cool, imclear-sighted critic? Doubtless, then, the bursued by southern ruffians and their northern asts, (sacred as well as profane,) during the eriod, to your view bears the appearance of ren-The mobs in Boston, New York, Utica, Philaa, Cincinnati, Alton, &c. &c. have certainly

We all appear to be becoming warm-we are irrid. What, all? "Pacificator" among the rest?what is to become of us!

We can do no good, except by calmness In tesent excited state of the South, we shall be ing a trouble, if we do not calm our spirits to ion. This, then, is the infallible specific, the olicon, the 'matchless sanitive,' the won as panacea, that is to cure all the evils of slavery STEEN, MODERATION !

h such a theme, 'twere impious to be calm; ein is reason, transport temper bere."

gratlemen propose to terrify the South into ion to their claims?' Whatever gentlemen propuse to do, the abolitionists are determined to he truth to southern oppressors, whether the ear or whether they will forbear-for they are unpudent and hard-hearted

is conscience that makes cowards of them all. is the portion of a wicked man with God, and unitage of oppressors, which they shall receive e Ainighty. . . . Terrors take hold on him as a tempest stealeth him away in the night shall cast upon him, and not spare : he would fee out of his hand. Men shall clap their hands and shall hise him out of his place."

Render, do you wish to know precisely what . Pa ater means by the words calmness-modera-Listen to his own interpretation !- The is not in a state to be petitioned; and we are nd to wait, until the ferment which we have ed shall subside. - It is our duty, out of regard feelings of the South, to irritate them no long-We must postpone our plans, our hopes, for resent -| wait till a more convenient season! We can do nothing for the slaves, until we obtain nt of the masters . . . We make them more rable by our ill-judged efforts.'- Our first duty conciliate the South . . . we must conciliate the ing at the present day?'-Here we have the the morality, the humanity, the piety of ator, in a nutshell. This is 'calmness'-this, on. The abolitionists must give up their mes-the anti-slavery societies by disbandedli-slavery presses stopped-the people of the ist not discuss the question of slavery, must na Congress, must not in any manner give to the South, must do nothing for the slaves what their knavish oppressors approve, must be their plaus and hopes for the deliverance of untry from its deadliest curse !

The solemn emptiness of this writer is equalled on by his 'calm' impudence.

The editor of the Courier administers to him a just ting rebuke in his paper of Tuesday last. Most pertinently does he say-

the superlative of fully to think of conciliat me superfative of folly to think of conciliat-outh on the subject of slavery, or, indeed, on subject. Such men can be conciliated only patience to the winds, the roaring sens, and the Reason with the warm-hearted, gen-vizalrous South! The very attempt implies of their natural right to supremacy, and he ald make the attempt would be laughed at ly, or kicked for his impertinence. Democracy.

If we may judge from the course, language and As St. Patrick is said to have driven all ven ble slave system of the United States.

colored race? Are not the great and solemn truths to organize a committee, composed of northern rhetorical flourishes and splendid absurdities?

Look next at the Washington Globe which is evidently conducted by one who is of his father the perform. A baser hypocrite, or a more cool and calculating knave, (morally and politically speaking,) we are soberly convinced, has not the control of a public mal. As the vile panderer to slavery, he not only contumely upon the fi publicantage—to increa-dominion of the

one-sixth portion of the American people The cries and growns of millions writhing in bondage seem to he music in his ears. He gnashes his teeth upon mails with these England for having emancipated her slaves in the West Indies, and for her energetic efforts to annihi-West Indies, and for her energetic efforts to annualist the foreign slave trade. He curses the providence which gave liberty to the Amistad and Creole captives, and anathematizes the British authorities which provided for the latter a refuge from American brutality. He exults on seeing the sacred right of petition cloven dawn, and the representatives of the North

gagged, reviled, and shandered with impunity, on the floor of Congress; but waxes furiously mad on seeing that there is at least one northern man—the venerable sage of Conney—who will not tamely submit to slave-holding manacles and gags. He rayes like a Bedfirmle on account of the removal of the infamous Trist from the office of American consul at Havana, and compliments that monster for his devotion to the cause of human rights! And yet he is the official mouth-piece of American democracy! Now we have only to say, en passant, that any man who can endors the course and approve the spirit of the Globe, and yet pretends to be a democrat in the just and comprehenrive sense of that term, is either a rogue, or unable to discern between good and evil, right and wrong, liberty and slavery.

Examine, next, the New-Hampshire Patriot. Its pretensions to pure democracy are of a superlative order; but a more servile supporter of 'southern inations, or a more sturdy contemner of every unpopular moral reform, cannot be found north of Mason & Dixon's line. It has slandered and assailed the anti-slavery enterprise, from the beginning, with great virulence, and stimulated mobocracy to throw rotten genuine republican principles.

and blackguardism, to the New-Hampshire Patriot. has been sleepless; it is never more gratified than when it finds an opportunity to cover them with re- life, and are among the jewels of the land. is decidedly immoral in its tendency, as well as men-

In describing these journals, we have not aimed a severity of speech, but have used precisely the words has made of one blood all nations of men, and that which will best convey the real opinion we entertain of them, separately and collectively. Under the guidence of such leaders, the people will stumble and perish, and the nation be reduced to utter desolation

Democracy and the Right of Petition. In the last number of the Concord (Mass.) Free-

man is an editorial article upon Mr. Adams, which we have read with great surprise, and which, on the Richmond Enquirer, and Washington Globe. It fur-Adams is sneeringly styled the veteran disorganizer,' and accused of having, 'for a succession of Congress to pass unimproved.' It is further said that he has been in his element only when in the midst of the periodical agitation and excitement into which he has contrived to throw that body '-and the Freeman rejoices to think that the time has at last come, when a long delayed judgment is about to be pronounced upon him.' This is the language of southern blackguardism. This, too, is the democratic Freeman's appreciation of the courageous efforts of Mr. Adams to recover for the people of Massachusetts their lost right of petition! Again, and again, and again, and again, has that right been cloven down on the floor of Congress; and on each of those occasions has John Quincy Adams nobly bared his head to the pitiless storm of slaveholding fury, and, at the peril of his life, attempted to avert the fatal blow. The treachery, the violence, the despotism, the villany of the southern representatives, are by the Freeman placed to the account of Mr. Adams, and he is branded by that paper as a disorganizer and rowdy, with whom men of honor may not associate on the same committee! Nay, the Freeman goes so far as to say of the unutterably slavish and despicable resolves of the ' democratic ' Legislature of Ohio, declaring Mr. Adams to merit the severest censure of his countrymen, that 'they will find a response in the heart of every lover of his country and her institutions'! We call upon all genuine democrats in old Middle sex to note this language, and especially upon the abolitionists in that county to repudiate the Freeman from their fire-sides, if this is henceforth to be its policy and position. The article to which we allude appears as editorial; but such is the liveliness of its malignity, and the baseness of its ingratitude, we cannot readily believe that it was written by Mr. Gourgas. Unless he disclaim it, however, he must be held

responsible for its publication. had committed a damning crime! Posterity—at no ful precedent which is thus established, to make havor distant day, too—will place the infamy where it bedistant day, too-will place the infamy where it belongs-upon the heads of the 166 cowardly and perjured men who refused to perform their duty, though stitution which recognizes the right of petition as saered and inalienable. It is not in the power of any ruffian majority in Ohio, on this question, to give Mr. Adams 'a stinging rebuke '-for their severest condemnation is his highest panegyric.

Will Frederick Douglas inform the General Agent of his whereabouts?

Ply. Ponl Spirits !

spirit of the leading democratic journals in this country, there is nothing under the blue canopy of heaven Quincy Adams is equally successful at the present more hollow, impudent, profligate, inhuman, tyran- time, as chairman and exorciser of the Committee on nical and infernal, than American 'democracy.' Its Foreign Affairs, in driving away from that Commitpretences are a sham, its professions hypocritical, its designs selfish, its promises like the spider's web. It of slavery. This is fact, not fable. [See the prorants against aristocracy and monopoly, and vaunting-ly presumes to act as the champion of the human race by presumes to act as the champion of the human race against all oppression,—at the same time that it is the deadly enemy of radical reform, and one of the main is their torment, great their rage, and great their morpillars which uphold the unutterably cruel and horritification. This is as it should be. We are not anxions as to the final result of this anomalous state of Take, for example, the Richmond Enquirer, which things. We only know that it is a 'dissolution of aspires to be the real 'Simon Pure' of Virginia de-the union' between slavery and liberty. So far, so mocracy. Is there a more malignant enemy of the good. If all the northern senators and represents equal rights of mankind-one more hostile to the lives would act as freemen, and utter their thought cause of universal emancipation—in all the world: freely in opposition to slaveholding ruffianism, it Does it not go for the eternal enslavement of the would not be possible, in either branch of Congress. of the Declaration of Independence treated by it as southern men. Such a committee ought never to be organized in a land claiming to be free. It is high treason against the rights of man and the cause of freedom to allow a slaveholder to be in Congress. His devil, and the work of whose father he is eager to place is more properly in the penitentiary, in the tread-mill, or on the gallows, -if the highest crimes may thus be punished under the christian dispensation. It is a broad burlesque upon republican hones ty to suffer a thief to represent it. On what princi-ple of justice are men in the free States cast into prisple of justice are men in the free States cast into prisand to the heart for throw mult, ridicule and
ely upon the figurant freeds of impartial reniam—to increase the power and to extend the
on of the most reasonable from monopolists, and
and of oppressors—and to keep in service chains principle of morality, by their ciate with slaveholders, or t acts of legislation for the country. is is only saying, in other words, that the people of free States ought to insist upon a free Congress, or none. Now they allow professional and practical with a rod of iron Nay, more—they not only allow these petty despots their full share of political power, out put into their gory hands that portion of this power which belongs to their slaves, thus increasing their ability to keep their victims securely in th prison-house of bondage! This, too, is a horrible ar rangement. It must be broken up, and the sooner better. The separation which has taken place in the Committee on Foreign Affairs is in the highest de gree hopeful. It is the precursor of great and important changes which are near at hand. Nothing can prevent the dissolution of the American Union but the abolition of slavery.

Great Meeting at Andover. The largest anti-slavery meeting that has ever been onvened in Old Essex, was held in Andover on the Sth and 9th inst. It was an adjourned meeting of the County Anti-Slavery Society; and as the questions that were propounded for discussion were of a most radical character, and had been previously advertise in the Liberator and other newspapers, a great 'turnout' was the consequence. The roads were excessively bad, and the travelling tedious; but the men and the women who assembled on that occasion were not to be deterred by any thing short of impossibilities They came in all kinds of conveyances, from all parts of the county. Some walked on foot ten, fif eggs and brickbats at the heads of the advocates of teen and twenty miles. Our Newburyport friends (the truest among the true) came with a team of six Next, look at the Boston Morning Post. In a zeal- horses, and were on the ground prompt to the hour. It ous regard for the safety of southern slavery, it is was a convention composed of such materials as might equal to the Richmond Enquirer; in impudence and well cause the guilty South to turn pale, and the knavery, to the Washington Globe; and in scurrility equally guilty North to be filled with shame and cor fusion of face. Call them fanatics, incendiaries, trai-Its hostility to the abolitionists and their enterprise tors, if you will; epithets are cheap, and cost nothing Those men, those women, adorn every department of proach; its contempt for a 'nigger' is as profoundly have consecrated themselves to the cause of the democratic as that of any slave-monger; its regard for country and of their fanaticism is the fear of God-their madness, in seek ing to deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor-their infidelity, in believing that God

> captives free. Numerous as was the delegation, the hospitality of the Andover friends supplied every want, and accou modated every person, in the most liberal manner. I was no ordinary tax, but it was borne with a pleasure which would have been augmented if the tax had been

> Christ has come to open the prison-doors and set the

heavier. The Society continued in session two days. The discussions were of a deeply interesting character, and score of bitterness and injustice, will compare with the topics brought forward for consideration of no or the fierce rhodomontades of the Charleston Mercury, dinary importance. We were able to be present only one day; but Phillips, Bradburn, Remond, Douglas nishes fresh evidence of the readiness of northern Pillsbury, and Abby Kelley were there, and spoke 'democracy' to do the dirty work of the South, and to sink or swim' with the institution of slavery. Mr. other column, to which the attention of our readers is called, especially to the resolves which we intro duced, relative to a dissolution of the Union. Those years, suffered no opportunity of getting up a now in resolves a majority of the delegates, it is believed were fully prepared in their minds to pass; but, in consequence of their solemn aspect, and the want o time to discuss them at length, it was deemed expedient to lay them on the table until the next meeting o the Society. In the mean time, we trust they will b carefully scrutinized and soberly pondered by all who may hereafter be called to act upon them.

Human Rights. The enemies of emancipation have frequently at empted to make a false issue in their controvers with the abolitionists, by asserting that the miserable bondmen of the South are not inhumanly treated by their dehumanized proprietors. These attempts hav never been successful; for, while the abolitionists have always been prompt to meet every position as sumed by their opponents, and to expose its absur dity, they have constantly reminded the nation tha the only real question at issue is, 'Is the slave A MAN?' If he be, it follows that all that belongs to man, by reason of his nature, creation and immortality, is justly his own. He who gives his assent to the soft evident truths' of the Declaration of Independence,-to wit, that all men are created EQUAL, and indowed by their Creator with certain INALIENA. BLE RIGHTS,- and yet holds a human being in slavery, or apologizes for an act so diabolical, or re-cognizes as a friend of liberty one who is a slaveholder,-either thereby expressly declares that he does not believe that a slave is a man, or plainly admits that he is himself a hypocrite and a liar. Now, to strip a man of his sacred and inalienable rights, as to turn him into a mere article of property or implement of husbandry, is horrible treatment. It is mockery to say, after such a deed has been perpe trated,-even what may be true,-that he is well fed. well clad, well housed; that his tasks are easily per-The Freeman adds, with much satisfaction, that formed, his burdens light, his responsibilities trifling; Mr. Adams received a stinging rebuke,' in the vote that millions, who are free, are physically in a far on the reception of the petition from Haverhill, which worse condition than himself;-for all this is no stood 40 years to 166 nays; and it gives the names of atonement for that atrocious act of brutality, by which the 'immortal' forty who voted to receive that re- his manhood was cloven down, and he doomed for spectful and commendable petition, as though they life to the condition of A THING; and for that dread-

Nothing can be plainer than this. He who has n nore principle than to trample upon all my rights, they had taken a solemn oath to support that Con- can have, as a matter of principle, no regard for my comfort. If he is disposed to be unjust to me in the greatest, he will not scruple to be unjust to me in the least. If he is resolved to have my liberty, he is capable of witholding from me every thing that render life a blessing. The very desire to be a slaveholde betrays a love of arbitrary, irresponsible power; and that power is incompatible with the existence of jus-ice, mercy and love. If he denies my equality, he

asserts my inferiority, and will, if he can hold me in his grasp, treat me accordingly. Hence, if we would know the exact moral, social and physical condition FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq: of the slaves in our country, it is only necessary for us to know one thing: — Are they acknowledged to be an absence of three weeks, a letter from J. A. Collins MEN, or are they taken and reputed to be chattels S. Philbrick, and yourself, inviting me to attend personal, to all intents and purposes whatsoever?" A correct answer to this question must settle the ques- I need not say to you, how dearly I should love to tion of 'treatment' in the mind of every man who has half an ounce of brains, or an infinitessimal portion of common understanding.

The Glorious Union.

The example of the United States is fast demonstrating what should have been an axiom in morals, that a government founded on a breach of the Divine laws must needs fail of its end-the prosperity and happiness of the people. This country was the first that created its own government, and laid its foundation in the consent of the governed. All other govern ments called in the aid of antiquity and mystery, and can afford, for the good of the whole, to spare a litclaimed a divine because an obscure origin. The United States was the first nation that dispensed with all such helps, and went to work in a business-like way to manufacture such a machine as would best serve their purposes. Unfortunately for them, they took counsel of human wisdom, and strove to be wiser than Supreme wisdom. They built their edifice upon compromises, not remembering that a compromise in morals must ever be a breach of morality, and to use congressional parlance, that my friends may must bring its own punishment along with it. In or- understand me exactly, and then pass such judgmen der to secure their own rights, as they thought, they upon me as they may think fit. are on one side, and all ip favor of slavery. Every ovision which may be found inconsistent with this asters, the North has been permitted to pay nearly the whole of the public expenses, and to furthe infamy of their position before the world, and the insults which have been heaped upon them by those while it has condemned the southern portion to a still ship. greater evil, because it has enabled it to continue to this day its fatal system of labor. What prosperity has waited upon the people of the land, what increase there has accrued in wealth and population within the last half century, has been in spite and not in consequence of that ill-omened Union. A volume of startling results might be compiled which would show the mobocracy of property and standing for how small a tionists. gain, or rather for how great a loss they waged war against the first principles of freedom. The evil effects of these and the other false princi

ples in which the people of this country have built up their social institutions, seem to be more and more rapidly developing themselves. Public Faith is beoming a common jest. Sovereign States are refusing to pay their just debts on the most paltry pretences, or on no pretences at all. The slaveholding region is one scene of public and private bankruptcy The northernStates, though somewhat sustained by the the poor and perishing be with them! tamina of free labor and a somewhat better commercial morality, yet stagger beneath the blows which their prosperity has received from that much courted have become a Liberty Party man. Had I time, I region. For all the purposes for which the Union was framed, it might as well have remained in its original elements. Its only fruits seem to be the imperstitute of avery of the femander by the losses which that wasteful system necessarily imposes on all within its reach, and the demoralization of the whom I have heretofore acted, I must do my duty, whole country as a mass. And now we present the nnomalous spectacle of a nation with no war upon its hands, except with a handful of savages, with no I offer it in lieu of myself. It is written in great hast heavy national debt, unable to meet its ordinary ex and only to express to you the deep and ardent affecpenses, and unable to raise a loan of moderate be unable to prosecute our favorite chase of the Sem- though changed in one thing, I am the same man still incles for want of funds, and that our coastwise slave trade may be deprived of the convoy of our national your assemblage. May God guide you all, give you ships, for its protection not from foreign enemies, but kind and blessed spirit, make you constant and unfrom the unnatural hostility of its own cargoes. In- wearied, and enable me to greet you on earth at the deed, there seems to be a likelihood that this 'human slaves' great jubilee, and give three cheers for Libercome to an untimely end for the want of the means by which it only can live. And all this time we have some hundreds of men in our pay at Washington, at an enormous expense, for the transaction of our affairs, who have almost literally done nothing for nearly three months; excepting about a week when they were resolved into a national Anti-Slavery Debating Society, with John Q. Adams as leader. Truly one would think that this human government is an unwieldy and expensive business, and that it would be a much more economical as well as simple method for each man to govern himself by the Divine laws. It was after all not so absurd a thing on the part of the colony of Connecticut, in its early days, to enget that the laws of God should remain in force until they had ject. It seems not a little singular, that intelligent and time to make better. The whole country would have been in a vastly better condition-as the world counts better-if it had been content to do likewise. All these inconveniences and sufferings spring from the violation of the Divine laws, and they will ever perience. What if the friends of temperance compo low from the same fountain until it ceases to send out its bitter waters. No empiricism of State Quacks can cure the disease of the land—no bank, no subtreasury-nothing but righteousness and honesty can restore it to its natural health-an estate which it has never yet enjoyed. When men shall have recovered you, would be reformed? How many moderate drinkfrom the distempers which now disorder their senses, and are returned to a normal state of mind, and, as a onsequence, to a condition of true and solid prosper. Would not a counter effort be excited, and the sympa ity, they will look back to these days of charlatanism and folly as we revert to the delusions of the days of are likewise opposed to viblence, be enlisted against the witchcraft. It will then be found that the laws of penalty-dealing power, and so time and mental enerthe soul are the only laws of trade, the true regula- gies be wasted, and the people, after all, would have tors of the currency, the safest guardians of public to go back to moral suasion to do the work? Is it treasure and of private rights. And men will marvel not evident that law is but the creature of public that they were ever so be sotted as to seek to be wiser opinion, and is made and sustained only as public

Richard M. Johnson.

mator and slaveholder can rant against oppression, to be the meanest laborer with those, the weapons o justify foreign interference for the deliverance of the whose warfare are not carnal, but spiritual, and mighoppressed, and sanction the destruction of tyrants by ty through God to the pulling down the strong holds the strong arm of violence, let him read the speech of Satan, of which slavery and violence I think to be made by that distinguished 'patriot' at a recent Re- most obnoxious to the Redeemer's kingdom. I was peal meeting in Kentucky, an extract from which we led to write this, by learning that the doctrine was have placed on our last page. Anti-slavery editors advocated before the third party convention at Peter-and lecturers, be sure and make the most of it! boro', N. Y., that common honesty required legal vo-

The article from the Pilot, which we have placed in the 'Refuge of Oppression,' was commented upon at some length in our last number. It deserves still other animadversions, and will furnish us with some

Departure for Harti.

We deeply regret to announce, that our esteemed friends, Henry G. and Marin W. Chapman, have again been compelled to leave for Hayti, on account of his ill health. They sailed for Gonaives on Sunday morning last, in the schooner Danube. The prayers and good wishes of a sympathizing multitude will go had just been agreed upon when I entered, and a pro-with them.

Letter from James C. Jackson. CAZENOVIA, Jan. 23, 1842.

meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. meet with you, were circumstances such as to allow me the blessed privilege. But I am not my own man I cannot get away from my paper any great length of time, without subjecting mysulf to great and ardnous labor; and I should dislike to go to Massachusetts merely to attend the meeting, and return immediately

I have ever felt my acquaintance with the abol ionists of Massachusetts to be among the dearest l have ever made, and I would like to come to you gathering, for the purpose of catching some of the en thusiasm which abounds so richly among you. You

I feel it my duty to speak plainly upon one point to you, because I believe you will fully appreciate m argument and my position. I do this the more readi-Peterboro',) that I was misunderstood by many of my old friends in your State. My position I will define

igreed to consent to the stripping of a sixth part of heir fellow-countrymen of all their rights. And as a and new, I have no fellowship with the latter, and onsequence of this compromise, they were obliged to love the former. The old I regard as acting upon nake others to render it the more secure to those for principle sufficiently broad for the enterprize in which it expends its energies; the latter I look upon as narnos the formation of the Federal Government, the stal effects of these deviations from the strait paths for the following reasons, tand they are sufficient to have been felt, and they have been growing more and render the old worthy of my support)—1st. It take more grievous every day. The Constitution is con- the ground that woman is not man's equal; and I be strued to be a compact, of which all the compromises lieve she is, and has just as many rights, and should have as many privileges as he has. 2d. It assume what never can be proved, that a man cannot be a theory is trampled under foot with the most ruthless abolitionist, without he goes to the polls—a doctrin contempt. As a reward for these concessions to the absurd and wicked, in my estimation. However absurd and wicked, in my estimation. However much I may esteem political action, (and I do and eve have esteemed it,) I am compelled by truth to admit nish their slaveholding confederates with the fruits of that it is comparatively worthless, unless it is the ex their labors for something less than nothing, besides ponent of moral principle. He who votes an antislavery ticket, from no higher consideration than that it is the ticket of his party, is but a 'low water mark' whose tools they are. I presume that statistics would abolitionist. I therefore sympathize entirely with you show that the free half of the Union has gained noth- as I ever have done in your Society capacity, and ing by their adulterous marriage with slavery—though could for no consideration give my influence to a socistics cannot show the tithe of the loss suffered- ety embodying other principles, or terms of member

> I do not mean to be understood as saying, that I will not belong to a Convention where new organization ists might be ; for, in such case, they would be respon sible for their course, and I for mine. I therefor have no hesitancy in joining with them in a political convention; for, on this point of politics, I agree with them, as I do with a large number of old organiza I would not have the Massachusetts or American

Society advocate the formation of the Liberty Party nasmuch as they evidently have assigned to them field of activity which can be filled to great useful ness, and keep up in the public mind a conviction of the greatness and importance of our first principles which are likely to be lost sight of in the dust of pe litical controversy. Let them keep steadily to th work they were organized to perform, of converting the public soul; and may the blessing of the God of ty of them both I most ardently desire.

Look not upon me as having left you, because think, I could satisfy any mind with the light I think had revealed to me, that I should have been false to those high convictions, which I have ever felt my However it might pain me, or any of my friends, t would I not be a mere echo.

You are at liberty to use this letter as you please and unable to raise a loan of moderate tion I bear to you all, with whom in former days I There is even reason to fear that we shall have been united; and to give you a slight proof that, I much regret that the position I hold keeps me from ty, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the abolitionists!

Love to all, and believe me, in great haste, J. C. JACKSON

Letter from Theodore P. Locke. BARRE, Feb. 14, 1842. BROTHER GARRISON: I perceive, by the last Liberator, that I have the honor to be elected one of the twenty-five Vice Presidents of the Mass. A. S. Society. I say honor, for I feel it to be an honor to be owned and accepted as a fellow-laborer with a Society, which tolerates in its members the right to think and act as they believe the gospel dictates, and accuses no man of dishonesty, who will not go all lengths to secure a precious obchristian philanthropists should incline to depend so implicitly on the action of law, as the means of promoting their cause. There is a manifest shortsighted ness in this, and a lack of inclination to profit by exed a majority of voters in our State, and were to rely on the force of law to break down the prevailing indrunkard, the tipler, and the dealer in spirits, the 'terrors of the law.' How many drunkards, think ers would lay aside their cups? In a word, how much would the cause of temperance be advanced thies of men, who, though opposed to intemperance, than the Omniscient, and stronger than the Almighty. opinion dictates? Law can only exist and operate by the will of the majority, while moral sussion, in the hands of one man, is made to rock an empire-in the hands of twelve men, to carry the christian religion to If any body wishes to see how a practical amalga- the ends of the earth. I repeat it, I deem it an honor ters to use their political power, and it was but

> Ever yours, to labor for the oppressed, THEODORE P. LOCKE. Liberty Party Convention.

MR. GARRISON: I took occasion to look in upon the third party convention in Tremont chapel, for a few moment just before adjournment yesterday afternoon, and send you this sample of the proceedings, hoping that it may not be uninteresting. I learned that the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governo

ified honesty' to act otherwise. Let the people judge

eive the announcement with 'three times three' for Gud and liberty. ' Rev.' N. Colver was then making whining address, wherein he stated that he believed the cause in which they were engaged was true religior, and the only lever which could be made to act effectually upon the world. A very interesting work of grace, he said, was now going on in the city, and he therefore thought a prayer would be more appro-

The proposal of N. Colver was acquiesced in by the Convention, without putting it to vote, (prayer was generally performed by vote,) and an effort was made to find a suitable chaplain. This was, at length, accomplished, by calling up the Rev. Mr. Merrill, from a distant corner, to the desk. At the conclusion of the prayer, much exertion was

used to induce the Hon. William Jackson, (who, it appears, had presided to this time,) to remain in the hair until near the close of the Convention, when, in order to obviate the necessity of his signing the official report of the proceedings, another was to be chosen He refused to sit, and the names of two ' Hon.' Vice

Presidents were called, one of whom took the chair. and addressed the meeting in a brief speech, stating that he had never been publicly known as an abolitionist, (the fact with the majority of the third party candidates,) but had always adhered to one of the proslavery parties.

On his concluding, sundry resolutions were introduced by a member of the business committee, which every one appeared reluctant to support. At length, H. B. Stanton being called for, rose and excused himself, as he felt under obligation to speak in the evening, and was unable to speak twice. He called upon Beriah Green and Wm. Goodell. The latter gentleman responded to the call, and made a forcible speech, laying down as a fundamental principle, that the support given to slavery by the religion of the country, was infinitely greater than the political, and that it was impossible for a consistent abolitionist to remain in connexion with the pro-slavery churches. He insisted that it was impossible for the politics of the country to be in advance of the current religion of the people, and advised the members of the Convention to count the cost, and be prepared to carry out their principles in Church as well as in State.

I was agreeably surprised to hear such sentiments in a political convention. They were, however, rather coldly received.

A young man from Haverhill followed Wm. Goodell, who endeavored to overthrow his argument by an attempt to prove, that moral and religious influence depended upon being consistent politicians

The question then arose upon the place for holding the sessions of the next day. Several halls were named, which it was announced were engaged; whereupon an individual rose and inquired, whether one of the churches could not be had for the purpose?

' Rev.' N. Colver replied that, in consequence of the work of grace going on in the city, the churches were nearly all actually engaged, and it would be im possible to procure one. Comment on such a barefaced palliation of the hypocrisy and guilt of the proslavery churches of our city, is unnecessary.

Treasurer's Account of Donations received from Jan. 15 to Feb. 14, 1842. Received from North Wrentham, Benj. Rock-

3 25

Received from North Wrentham, Benj. Rock-wood and others,
Mass. A. S. Fair, by Wendell Phillips,
Abington Female Soc., L. S. Ford, treas.
Holliston—Timo. Daniels \$1, Zerina Force I,
John Bachelder I, Nathan P. Bachelder
I, Samuel Payson I, Nelson E. Force I,
Sarah Messonger 50c, Rachel Greenhalgh
50c, L. Prince 50c, N. M. Legg 25c, Eli-sha Dewing 25c, Clark Littlefield I 50,
Cash Sc.

20 38

Collection and Donations at the Annual Meeting. Marin Fullar of Tarosworth, Groton, 100; win-by, de, Newburyporthyward, Salem, 10; Jas. N. Buffum, Lynn, 10; David Buffum,

Jas. A. Bullouri, Lynn, to, David buttin, do, 5; Catherine Sargeant, do, 5; Maria D. Fay, Southboro, 1; A. D. Fay, do, 1; Horace Skinner, Mansfield, 2; Win. Ford, do, 2 50c; Sophia Ford, do, 1; Abby D. Cowdry, Acton, 1; Hiram A. Morse, Hol-Cowdry, Acton, 1; Hiram A. Morse, Holiston, 4; Mary Johnson, New-Bedford, 10; Lucy Ives, Salem, 5; Wm. G. Edwards, Boston, 2; Nath'l Harlow, Plymouth, 1; John Clement, Townsend, 1; Thos. Wooldridge, Marblehead, 2; Wm. Farwell, Cambridge, 1; Perley King, Danvers, 1 50c; Jairus Lincoln, Hingham, 1, Louisa R. Beal, 50c, Ann Q. Thaxter I, John H. Govel; Jesse Hudson, Lynn, 10; Chas. L. Remond, Salem, 1; E. W. Nash, Weymouth, 2; C. N. Pratt, do, 1; Philip Searborough, Brooklyn, Ct., 1; Israel Perkins I, Cash 2 12c; Benj. do, 1; Philip Scarborough, Brooklyn, Ct.
1; Israel Perkins 1, Cash 2. 12c; Benj.
Holbrock, Littleton, 25c; Samuel Weston, Plymouth, 2; Cash 15c; J. E. Cheney, Holden, 1; Charles White, 1; Eliza
J. Kenney, Salem, 1; Mary J. Kenny,
do, 1; Cash 1; Lydia L. Walker, 1; H.
Bufler, Newburyport, 3; Abigail L.
Breed, Lynn, 1; Cash 25, Abner Newball, Lynn, 5; Geo. M. Bunker, Newburshell, Lynn, 5; Geo. M. Bunker, Newball, Lynn, 5; D. Gregg, W. Rother, 1; J. M. Aldrich, Smithfield, R. 1., 1; W. H. Logan, Boston, 1; Worcester South Division A. S. S., Samuel May, treas, 3 16c; cash 50c, Miss Frances Clapp, Boston, 1; John Rogers, do, 2; Lansford Wood, Worcester, 2; B. P. Rice, do, 2; Francis Wood, do, 1; Mrs. Mary Brooks, Concord, 1; Cash 84c—58
Stillman Lothrop, Cambridgeport, to redeem pledge made at annual meeting,
Lydia Estes, Lynn, w. con.
Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Loring, and H. G. Chapman, proceeds of Pew in the Third Parish Church in Röxbury, given to Mass. -274 77

Chapman, proceeds of Pew in the Third Parish Church in Roxbury, given to Mass. A. S. Society, by John C. Gore, of Rox-

60 00 372 20 E. E. SAM'L PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Feb. 15, 1842.

BRO. GARRISON: Explanation.

Bro. Garrison:

There were some errors committed in publishing the Treasurer's Annual Report last week, which require explanation. It was stated at the close of the Report, that 350 dollars of the balance had since been paid to the American Society, and 25 dollars to Wm. Ashby, Jr. when, in fact, but 200 dollars had been paid from that balance to the American Society. The other 150 dollars was directed by the Board to be paid to J. A. Collins, to liquidate, in part, his account against the American Society. The 25 dollars due Wm. Ashby, Jr. has not been paid as intended, by reason of the Treasurer failing to see him after the close of the annual meeting.

There was also a little irregularity in publishing the disbursements before the receipts. The receipts should

disbursements before the receipts. The receipts should always precede the disbursements in their natural order, to render the account free from obscurity.

S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer.

Brookline, Feb. 22d, 1842.

TEMPERANCE FAIR.

A Fair is now open at No. 3 Brattle Street, for the benefit of the Washington Total Abstinence Society, which will be continued until Saturday, Feb. 26th.

REV. HENRY GILES will lecture at the Masonie Temple, on Monday, Feb. 23, on the Life and Genius of Burns. Monday, March 7, on some conditions and influen-ces of Irish Life. Monday, March 14, on Peculiarities of Irish Char-acter.

Lectures to commence at 7.1.2 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents for the course, at the bookstores of James Munroe & Co., W. D. Ticknor, and W. Crosby & Co.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. will deliver a lecture at the Smith School Room, Tuesday evening, March 1st., commencing at 7 o clock. Admittance 6 1-4 cts.

Subject— First Impressions of Europe. W. C. NEŁL,
T. JINNNIGS,
B. WEEDEN,

Lecture Com.

POETRY.

OUR COUNTRY, ITS DANGERS AND DES-

TINY. BY W. H. BURLEIGH

But see !- amid the crimes that call aloud For vengeance, one pre-eminently proud, Peerless in guilt, and stained with darker hue Than common wickedness yet ever knew-Concentering in itself all vileness, all Of false or foul that can the soul appal; Perfection of impiety-the last And erowning work of Lucifer, outcast Upon the earth-the spawn of deepest hell-A monster-birth without a parallel-Lifts in our midst his horrid aspect, red With innocent blood which his own hands have shed And claims, with scowling eye and haughtiest tone, Tribute from all and fealty to his throne-His throne, on crushed and bleeding hearts upbuilt, By blood cemented and sustained by guilt. To him, the statesman, with obsequious bow, Gives up his manhood and performs his vow-Before his footstool crouches in the dust, And begs for leave to pander to his lust, Obeys with vassal-soul his high behest, And does his dirtiest work with keenest zest! To him, the priest, a clerical poltroon, Who fears that men will leave their sins too soon Who weaves apologies for evil deeds, And gauges piety by length of creeds-Who pays lip-worship to the Lord of Heaven, The while his heart is unto Mammon given-Makes low obeisance, and with rapturous grin, Opens his church to let the demon in; And at his bidding, with a wonderous knack, Lies and blasphemes, and swears that white is blac Perverts the Bible and the cross maligns, And all-Heaven help us !-with the best design Greets him before the sacramental board, Fellow-diciple of the common Lord, And bids him take, with hands that reek with gore, The emblems of His death wise our transgre hore! Well may the land in which such deeds are wrough

Shudder with fear-God's vengeance sleepeth not ! Well may the nation, stained with crimes so deep, Grow pale with terror, -and repentant, ween! Haply the Lord may turn aside his wrath, Nor dash his lightnings redly in our path, Nor bid his vengeful thunder o'er us break, But spare the guilty for the righteous' sake ! May we not hope our land, grown timely wise, Will put away her foul impieties? No longer rob the poor, no more oppress

The helpless, but awake to righteousness: Live out her glorious principles, and show A gazing world how radiant is their glow; How vast their power for good, as back they bring His primal dignity to man, and fling A halo o'er the nations, in whose light Earth shall rejoice, and own the reign of RIGHT!

THE OLD MAN'S VISIT TO HIS BIRTH. PLACE,

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIFTY YEARS. I come once more, my native home, though many years have passed,

And thou art changed, and I am changed, since looked on thee last.

I come once more, to gaze awhile foud memories to renew-To seek my old frequented haunts, then bid a

For strangers now possess the spot in boyhood once so dear, My young companions too are gone, why wish to lin-

ger here!

count, fount,

Whose sparkling flood still gushes on with swift in creasing flow : But ah! its sound is mournful now, 'twas gladso

long ago. I see them by the murmuring brook, I see them in the

shade. I hear the joyous notes of glee their happy laughte made,

While chasing bee and butterfly o'er bill and flower

Till wearied with their romping play, they sought the shade again.

I miss their sweet companionship, I miss their tone

of love,

field and grove, My heart is sad to heaviness, my 'tears fall down like

That I can never realize these happy scenes again:

For some are scattered far away, and some are in the

Some sleep beneath the prairie sud, and some beneat the wave.

Our clump of beauteous trees is gone, and levelled the mound-Some rude unfeeling hand hath marred that con

ted ground, That sweet resort in solitude, unknown to cankering

Where oft I sought to worship God, and seek his face in prayer.

I turn away in bitterness, from viewing scenes like these,

Where not a trembling leaf is left to catch the passing breeze.

I seek once more the ailvery fount, I love to linge

Where flowery odors spread around, and fill the baim Our old wide spreading trees are there, they are th

Our faithful beach hath kept the trace of each deep carved name.

How many a scene of joyfulness that record doth un fold!

My aching heart, how sensitive; the spirit ne'er grow old!

But those fond scenes of momory dear, I ne'er shall see again, For I have almost numbered out my three score year

and ten I soon shall bid adieu to earth, and be at peaceful

rest, Asleep beside my cottage home far in the distant West. MARY D-

GENEROSITY.

O, blest are they who hever hear A suffering brother cry-Save they in mercy's robes appear, To bring salvation nigh.

More real pleasures they enjoy-More happiness bestow While time and wealth they thus employ. Than sordid self can know.

Be this my prayer ! O God, bestow On me a generous heart, That I may bless the weak and low, And happiness impart :

That I may feel for others wrongs, With sorrow, sympathise, And wake to life those grateful songs Whose incense reach the skies,

Go not to the grave for a treasure fled ; Look upward, and see it by angels led! Hark, hark! for the arches of Heaven ring With the welcome they give to the spirit they be

MISCELLANY.

From the Herald of Freedom E. D. Barbour.

The conduct of this manly and honorable law-yer, as detailed by Henry C. Wright, in his secount of the Middlebury appointments, and that of the Reverend Methodism and Baptistry of the same place, sets the profession of the Law in striking, but just contrast, with the profession of Divinity. The law is indeed a very prince to it, in moral honesty and honor. We regard the law, of course, an un-christian profession, but its evils are all human. They are not diabolical, like the iniquities of divini-ty. It is a worldly-minded profession, and pretends to nothing better. But it is in practice a great deal better than it professes to be, and the community diview of the results of freemen, I care not-tive to the last resort of freemen, I care notthink better of it,—and have reason to,—than they habitually talk of it. There are some bounds to it. It has some shame and some scruples, and feels under necessity of some restraint. Its sister profesin its holy infallibility, stops at nothing. Truth, justice, good faith, plighted word—all moral obligation, are as flax at the touch of fire, before its paramount demands. It exalts itself above all the stops at the stops are stops. mount demands. It exalts itself above all that is called God. Yet the law worships divinity. It has mentally no confidence in it—but it is superstitious, like every thing worldly-minded, and fears there is something holy in the profession of divinity. It is overawed by its tremendous amount of pretensions and professions. And law feels the need of the sanctions of divinity. Divinity too has a guardian feeling for the law; it is very gracious to it; it will condescend to throw over its contentious proceedings its ghostly sanctions, as readily as it throws them over the muster-field. Divinity is in favor of it throws all the litigation that a community can endure, without crippling it of ability to 'support the gaspel.' If it can maintain the meeting-house and the courthouse both, so much the better. Jurisprudence is a popular with the democratic party. They are popul lar in the nation, too, and hence the unanimous ap-pointment of Reverend John N. Maffit to the chap lainey of that horrible cock-pit now open at Washington. Congregational clergy, however, are very fond of opening courts with prayer. We have thought what a prayer one of the apostles would have astounded the court-house with, if he would consent to go through with it. We guess he would open the court-house, instead of the court, and scatter the posse comitatus to their homes, forever and

We honor E. D. Barbour for his noble Vermon We honor E. D. Barbour for his noble Vermont conduct on the occasion referred to. It was in true Vermont lawyer style. The Vermont bar is much freer than the New Hampshire. It would have been undignified, in a New Hampshire lawyer, to build that town-house fire, and ring the bell, or to go round at midnight and nail up those notices. But we call on friend Barbour to follow out his conwe call on trieng Barbour to loutow out his con-science. He knows whether friend Wright's princi-ples are Christianity. Will he embrace them, so far, at least, as anti-slavery is concerned? And will he redeem himself from any farther support of that ungodly Baptist meeting-house, as a christian edi-fice? Let him be a man and a Christian to all intents and purposes.

Influence of Literature and War.

More heroes have been crowned with laurel than authors; but have they won more victories? Do they achieve as much? Your great captain may overrun a continent, and the nameless adventurer Mohammed or Bonaparte, may become a despotic on an ancient wing over kings. Your world-renowned man-killer may acquire sovereignty; gold and a gory glory may be his. He reigns, at best, over so many millions of human bodies susceptible of pain and fear. But though less externally; he which is due to them, not only from the magnitude of his arbivet and the shortness of the period which rules men's minds. All potent in his proper sphere, he may be equally a conqueror therein. To conquer, to reign, are to achieve and hold dominion. Hence, rightly speaking, he conquers whom he convinces. If I overturn one common error, put in its place and propagate as an active principle, one new truth, I nchieve a greater victory over mankind, through who wades through seas of shughter to a have already been made known to the Legislature. petual; it is not of an age, but for all time. Alex-ander and Napoleon won and lost empires, and in one score of years thereafter, was left no sign of them but some ruins and a name; while Aristotle and Bacon, Christ and Luther, have conquered and still conquer, not in this country or in that; but Christendon. The founder of a system is greater Christendom. The founder of a system is greated than the founder of a kingdom, as the perdurable pyramid is more stable than the perishable pillar. A kingdom established is less than a truth, by as nuch as the temporal is less than the eternal. For this kingdom of the Saxons' to-day is the Normans' morrow-is now Harold's, now William's. But the wields it; but a good book lives and works forever.

'The pen is mightier than the sword.' So it is, and so it has been always. But if there is truth in prophecy, or insight in man, a brighter and milder day is yet to dawn upon us. Letters shall some time civilize all men, whom wars shall cease to consume. The schoolmaster shall go abroad among the nations, bearing in his hand the Book of Peace, fulfilling the high destiny which is foretold of the human race; a destiny as certain was no reason in the world why it should not as that Christ shall ultimately reign, and put all enemies under his feet; the swords shall be turned into ploughshares, and the spears into reaping-hooks, ere Time shall close his record, and the hea-vens pass away as a scroll.—Carlyle.

Col. Johnson and the Repealers.

At a repeal meeting held recently at Frankfort, Kentucky, Col. Richard M. Johnson was called up-on to preside. The venerable and kind-hearted soldier, who presided, as the Missouri Reporter on to presided, as the soldier, who presided a soldier and soldier, who presided a soldier and soldier. The should vote for it—also when the should vo

ent; their intensity; and we, as lookers-on, cannot remain indifferent if we would. Ireland feels that remain indifferent if we would. Ireland feets that she is not an integral portion of the British empire—every act of the British parliament tells her that she is an alien, an outcast, a neglected, an oppressed one. Ireland spurns the oppressor, and stands forward to establish her right to self-government. Her struggle is peaceable—it is moral, irresistible, sub-She does not struggle as we struggled, against British power with the bayonet and cannon. No! she adopts another and different force—the force of argument—of moral reasoning—of intellect-ual electricity. With these forces she hopes to rend asunder the puny manales of British tyranny; and the cause of general liberty is too dear to American eemen not to wish her complete success. (Cheers.) ome persons may take exceptions to these meetings, and may doubt the prudence of American cit izens interfering in the cause of the oppressed. Gentlemen, my opinion is, that the cause of honor, and virtue, and charity, when honestly followed, will always be found a prudent course. Above all, it is the only course which American freemen can pur-This is the land of the free and the home of the brave, and we have an undoubted right to sympathise with the oppressed—to feed the hungry and clothe the naked from wheresoever they may appeal. We have the right, and may we never be wanting in the disposition, to aid in the disenthralment of oppressed man, whether under an Irish or an eastern sun. (Loud cheers.) I believe the sentiments I inter, find a sincere response in your bosons, and I believe nine-tenths of the American people would be a proposed to the appeals of the appressed in the appeals appeals appeals appeal to the appeal appeals appeals appeal to the appeal appeals appeals appeal appeals appeal to the appeal appeals appeals appeal to the appeal appeals appeals appeal appeal appeals appeals appeal appeal appeals appeal appeals appeal appeals appeal appeals appeals appeal appeals appeals appeals appeals appeals appeal appeals ap respond to the appeals of the oppressed in the same

You have always so responded to the claims of the oppressed in every country; and now, when the call for aid proceeds from Ireland—from that land which has given you so many noble and brave hearts to help you to win your liberties, I mistake your character—I know you not, if your response be not liberal, encouraging, and comprehensive. I have with some of you, my fellow-citizens, fought by the side of the Irishman in the ranks of liberty, under

side of the sons of the Emerald Isle. I have seen the Irishman fall in the ranks, and thank his God that he had one life to give to the cause of American freedom, and regret that he had not another to lose for her sake. (Loud cheers.) I have witnessed many an instance of their bravery in the field, and I know that this country is largely indebted for its liberties to the brave and warm-hearted Irish who never gave up a post but with their liveswere never in any engagement shot in the back. (Laughter and cheers.) I have great confidence in were never in any engagement shot in the back. (Laughter and cheers.) I have great confidence in the Irish people. I have great hopes they will accomplish their freedom, not only because they are brave, but that their cause is just. They are proceeding now in a peaceable discussion and enforcement of their righs. I hope they may never be discussion for their rights. lives must fall, I care not. It is the right of man to enjoy the right of self-legislation. Blood is the price that is sometimes paid for liberty; and if blood is to be shed for that sacred cause, there are no me

The following Message from Governor Seward was sent to the Legislature on the 11th:

In my annual message, I informed the Legisla-ture that the State of Virginia had adopted a law calculated to embarrass our commerce, and which would go into effect on the first day of May next, unless this State should see fit to comply with cer

tain requirements made by our sister State.

It is now my duty to announce that the General Assembly of South Carolina, on the seventh day of Assembly of Solith Carolina, on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fortyone, enacted a law declaring that it shall not be
lawful for any vessel of any size or description, owned in whole or in part, or commanded or navigated
by any citizen or resident of the State of New-York,
or any such vessel owned in whole or in part, or
commanded or navigated by any other person than
the state of preat favorite with the clergy. They love to be called on to go and open a court term with prayer. It is a great compliment to be invited to this solemn ceremonial. The court generally selects the most popular persuasion in the place. They like to call on Methodists, in New Hampshire, for they are very to any port of New-York, to leave the waters of South Carolina until the commandant of such vessel owned in whole or in part, or any such vessel owned in whole or in part, or any actual inhabitant and resident of South Carolina, and departing from any port in that Commonwealth to any port of New-York, to leave the waters of South Carolina until the commandant of such vessel South Carolina until the commandant of such vessel shall have submitted to search, and have complied with restrictions similar to those attempted posed upon our vessels found in Virginia by the

w of that State.

I submit a copy of the act of South Carolina, by which it will be seen that the law will take effect on the first of May next, but that the Governor is would authorized to suspend its operation on being offici-scat- ally informed that the Executive of New-York has consented to comply with the demand of the State of Virginia, hitherto disallowed, for a surrender of certain persons as fugitives from justice, and that the Legislature of this State has repealed the act of

the Legislature of this State has reposited 1840, extending the right of trial by jury. We are indebted to the courtesy of the General Assembly of South Carolina for a report and resolu-ions setting forth the grounds of their very extraorlinary proceeding. Since that proceeding contem-plates certain specified action by the Executive as well as by the Legislature of this State, as a condiwell as by the Legislature of this State, as a condi-tion upon which the citizens of this State shall hereafter enjoy, unmolested in South Carolina, rights and immunities guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States; I have respectfully communicated to the Governor of South Carolina my decision upon the proposition thus submitted to me. That decision is in maintenance of the grounds heretofore assumed in my correspondence with the authorities of the State of Virginia.

The General Assembly of South Carolina pro

nounces our law extending the right of trial by jury, an act which is the most alarming and dangerous form in which fanaticism or folly has made assaults WIN II CEWARD

Massachusetts Legislature. SENATE. - FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

The bill to repeal certain portions of the Revised Statutes, relative to intermarriage, was read a third time, and on its passage to be engrossed, Mr. Dickinson, of Hampshire, said that the law

was one of old standing on the statute books, and a salutary one—and it would be disgraceful to change it. The appearance of things was something—taste should be considered. He had a little pride for the tomorrow—is now Harold's, now, William's. But the author's conquests are enduring. Heaven and earth shall pass away; but not one word shall pass away. The power of the sword perishes with the arm that wields it; but a good book lives and works forever. The legislature should not now let down the bar. The question did not involve the subject of slowers, the sectioners has believed the helicand the price for the statute book to look like a clean thing—he was not for encouraging what would lower the character of propriety. The legislature should not now let down the bar. The question did not involve the subject of slavery-the petitioners, he believed, that came here, did not care whether the law was renealed or not—the great object would be the agitation of the subject. He hoped there would be no such blot on the Senate, as the repeal of this act.

Mr. Sprague, of Plymouth, remarked that the gen theman from Hampshire appeared to be alarmed. He says that the law is an early one—so it was; it originated when Massachusetts was a slave State was a foul blot, and ought to be There is a degraded class of people, that are held by a great many in scorn and derision; shall we trample them in the dust? We should give them an opportunity to rise out of their degraded state. He wished gentlemen would found their principles on eternal justice, and he would then leave them to

Mr. Dickinson observed, that he did not wish to argue the question of slavery, he did not consider this question to agitate it at all. He hoped that white men wished to marry negro

between citizens—the persons of color have a right to vote, and are regarded as citizens by the Constiation, the same as white persons. We should not do any thing which shall give an artificial relation of one to another; he would not raise a distinction of one over the other. The government is estab-lished for the benefit of all its citizens. No man is esponsible for his color—God makes no distinction is long as they are recognized as citizens, this law is an arbitrary one, and makes a distinction between one class of citizens, to the degradation of the other.

Mr. Rogers, of Essex, was desirous that the law
should not be repealed. He did not agree with the

gentleman from Worcester, (Mr. Washburn.) He wished the law should remain as an act of decency. Mr. Dodge, of Essex, said he voted for the repeal of this law yesterday, because this law was impera-tive—but if he had any belief that it would multiply these unions, he should not vote for the repeal. He had voted for two years against the repeal of the law, but he had looked over the subject carefully and with attention, and he should record his vote in

favor of the repeal. He did not, however, have an

sympathy with those gentlemen who were going all lengths to destroy this Union-and divide the

Church. The discussion was continued by Mr. Merrian of Middlesex, and Mr. Richardson, of Suffolk, against the repeal, and Mr. Bradley, of Nantucket, be engrossed, the question was, on motion of Mr. Howe, of Norfolk, taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 24, nays 9.

From the Bay State Democrat. Equal Rights of all Citizens in the Cars.

rne joint committee of the legislature, to which were referred the various petitions of the citizens of our State, on the subject of defining the rights of all persons while travelling in the cars, held a ses-sion, yesterday afternoon, in the Representatives' Hall. The joint committee of the legislature, to which

It would seem, from the facts elicited, that on the the star-spangled banner, against the christian op-pressor, as well as the savage foe. I have fought Eastern, as well as some other railroads, respectable under the bird of Joye—the abiding eagle—by the colored citizens, however well educated, or estima-

ble in their deportment, were not allowed the same | Punishment of Death.—Recently, in the New-York | Improvements measure of privileges as white citizens, but were obliged to take an inconvenient and unpleasant position in what is called the Jim Crow Car. In some instances, worthy persons have been ejected from circumstances of great hardship and brutality. Under this state of things, the regu-lations of these corporations had come under the notice of the public, and petitions have been crowding into the legislature for a redress of the grievan-

es complained of.

The State House, on this occasion, was crowded with a large audience, consisting of the members of the two houses, and ladies and gentlemen generally. The committee were addressed with much power of argument and fact on the subject, by Wendell Phillips, Charles Lenox Remond, a colored young man, and Eth. Gray Loring. The speech of Remond, coming as it did from one of the proscribed race, and delivered in a manner at once graceful and pointed, seemed to produce much effect upon the assembly. He, with the other speakers, argued the question as one of right and justice; and that color deciring the found the remains of one of the boys; and in the morning they found the bond of Mr. Sharer, with that of his mounterest son question as one of right and justice; and that colored citizens should not be disfranchised on account of prejudice. He conceived that no criterion should be adopted, except that of conduct and deportment, and if some of his colored brethren or sisters were abandoned, profane or dissolute, he did not recognize the right of conductors to oblige him to associate with such, merely because their skin was colored like his own. ed like his own.

Other arguments were used of similar pertiner

cy; and it is thought that the opinion of the com-mittee will be decidedly in favor of awarding even handed justice to all, irrespective of color.

The Marriage Law.

The legislative Boston correspondent of the Quincy Patriot makes the following sensible remarks on this subject: · You will have seen before this

the Joint Committee raised to c respecting the intermarriage of ported a bill to repeal the existing nibit the same, and that this bill Senate at once, and has come down. The vote upon its final passage in the Senate and dicative of the progress of enlightened opinion in a civilized community. When this subject was first started, a great many people thought if the law should be repealed, that there was to be an immedi ate smalgamation of the colors in Massachusetts, choosing representatives. Those were it and that no children would be seen hereafter who had not some about of the Language multiple to it that the company of the colors and the colors and the colors are about the colors and the colors are also as a color and the color and the colors are also as a color and the color and that no children would be seen hereafter who had not some shade of the Indian or mulatto in their skins. A little reflection has satisfied them that what has not happened in the rest of New-Eng-land where there is no prohibition, is not a whit more likely to happen here if we repeal it. Formerly, there was some timidity in certain quarters lest we should offend our noble and worshipful brethren of the South by considering negroes as human beings, who ought to be prostituted to white men in the manner which those persons generally adopt, and by rener which those persons generally adopt, and by repealing a system which thends directly to encourage that prostitution. Now, we are beginning to remember that these laws are the last remnant of the slave code of the State, which ought to have been abolished at the same moment that the adoption of the bill of rights struck the chains from the hands of every slave within her limits. It is not yet certain what the fate of the measure will be in the popular which it was sustained in the Senate, it is probable after was his landlord of the previous evening. which it was sustained in the Senate, it is probable that it will pass, and thus remove one tention which will otherwise remain just so long

Scenes at the South.

A correspondent of the Boston Times, writing from Charleston, S. C. says:

as until the time that it does pass.'

A person was some weeks since cut down here in cold blood, and his murderer was arrested, and has been tried and found guilty, but has appealed to a higher tribunal. Last week, there was a case of assault committed in open day, on the person of a Mr. Ballard, of Boston, with a cowskin, for some old feud, by a brother-in-law of his, but no serious damage was done. It is fashionable to redress wrongs in this way, rather than by a court of instice. The blood, and his murderer was arrested, and has in this way, rather than by a court of justice. The practice of flogging is in vogue here, as a punishment for criminals, and is often resorted to. Some excitement has been caused here at the result of the trial of a slave, for a conspiracy to murder his master, in Beaufort District; the conspiracy failed, and the master extorted a confession of guilt from and sentenced to be finne, and havewas convicted and sentenced to be fitting and have was focusted ered from his body, and suspended for ninety days in the public highways. A Mr. Rhett says, in a communication published in the Charleston Courier, 'What I said, and now repeat and will prove, was that the slave was capitally condemned in a trial in which testimony was received that had been extorted by the lash, which is done by the negroes being stripped and laid upon their faces, and cut first lengthwise and then crosswise till they make confessions of guilt.' One was sentenced as above stated, and the others to receive 200 lashes, 'being' already punished severely by their masters.' From what I could learn, the Court for the trial of a slave, eholders, and a magistrate, who consists of four fro hear evidence, render a verdict, and sentence.'

Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, has given instructions at the several Navy Yards, to supply the crews of vessels going on a cruise, with the Bible one to each mess.—Exchange paper.

Better abolish flogging in the Navy, before giving Bibles to sailors, who are liable every day to be de-graded by blows. There is not, on the face of God's earth, a place in which more tyrannical acts are per-petrated, than on board most of our national ves-sels. It strikes us that the officers need Bibles more than the men.—Nantucket Islander.

Better abolish the navy itself, with all its diabism, and not attempt to sanctify it by an act of pious mockery like this.

What but 'tyrannical acts' can be expected from en, the majority of whom, -judging from the enor. Com. Adv. mous disproportion in comparison with her representation in Congress, with which the South is favored .tation in Congress, with which the South is favored,—
have been taught to play the tyrant from infancy?
And as to giving them the Bible—why, they would improved by the change of location. only wrest it, as they have been instructed by the southern clergy, to support them in the infliction of their barbarous whippings. See and hear the pious operation: 'He that knoweth his master's will, and doeth it not, shall be benten' [the lash resounds-the groan ascends] ' with many stripes.'

Lynn Manufacturers .- The Shoe and Leather Manworth Escape. An insurance of \$6,000, on one of the buildings destroyed by the late fire in Detroit, have their interest fairly represented in the adjustment of the New Tariff. At a meeting on Saturday evening last, a series of appropriate resolutions was passed, and among them one recommending that a State Convention be immediately called, to be composed of delegates representing avery serious of the foundation of the was a roun.

James Rice, a revolutionary soldier, died recently in Hamilton County, Ohio. He was aged 116 years not found to the composed of delegates representing a very serious of the foundation of the properties. State Convention be immediately called, to be composed of delegates representing every section of the Commonwealth interested in the shoe and leather business, to take as early measures as possible. Dosiness, to take as early measures as possible for re-lief, by memorializing Congress for the necessary pro-tection, and forwarding to our Representatives such information as may enable them to support the justice.

A fisticuff duel came off, the other day, between House of Delegates, about words spoken in debate.

The strife was not mortal. the strife was not mortal.

The strife was not mortal.

The strife was not mortal.

The strife was not mortal.

The strife was not mortal.

The strife was not mortal.

False Christs.—Professor Tholuck states, that since their brethren in other towns of the State to call meetings for that purpose forthwith, pledging themselves to co-operate with them in any honorable arrangement that will have a tendency to protect their industry, and their trade from utter ruin.

It saems that there are upwards of 40,000 of the

nd their trade from utter rain.

It seems that there are upwards of 40,000 of the seems that there are upwards of 40,000 of the Selectmen of Shutesbury, Mass. committed suicide by hanging himself.

in New Genesee Farmer.—We have received two numbers of this publication, now under the editorial charge of our former townsman, Henry Colman. We have before expressed our opinion of the value of his labors as Agricultural Commissioner, and while we regret that he has been compelled to suspend his labors in this State, we are rejoiced to find that he is now in a situation where he can make himself so uscrill. The Farmer always has been an able journal, and it is not likely to lose any thing of its reputation and we should think that Mr. C's host of agricultural friends in this vicinity would take pleasure in hearing from him once a month through the columns of his valuable journal.—Salem Observer.

A Singular Fact—There is, says the Hartford Eagle, a fact of great interest to the people of Connecticut in connection with the Amistad negroes. The
total population of the State, by the late census, is
310,015, of whom 54 are represented as alarge. The 100,115, of whom 54 are represented as slaves. These 54 include the 37 Amistad negroes who have been declared by the U. States Courts to be freemen. If the apportionment bill, allowing one ropresentative to every 62,000, passes, the correction, which ought to be made counting these 37 not as slaves, but as free-men, will entitle the State to one more representative.

Mr. O'Sullivan presented a petition of 700 citizer of Troy and Lansinburg, judges, lawyers, physicians merchanis, mechanics and others, for the abolition of the punishment of death.

Mr. O'S, said he desired merely to state, as a proof.

of the decided maturity of public opinion on this sub-ject, that these 700 names were procured by a single individual, a stranger to him, in six days—who vol unteered of his own motion, to apply promiseuously to persons whose names he supposed would be most influential on a petition.

American reports Mr. Adams as having uttered the following, in a recent speech:

I have been accused of acrimony, in some of my re-

I have been accused of acrimony, in some active distributions to members here; but I ask the House, a the world, if I have not been hunted and persocul with a fury, that could only be equalled by the blook bounds which were imported from Cuba to the Indians. And the intitled to some I dulgence, under the process. dulgence, under

The Selma named Dick, bel ad inst. An inquest was held over the boar the next morning, and the verdict of the jury set forth showe fact. The perpetrator of the deed surrendered himself to an officer, but afterwards made his escape and has not been apprehended

The negroes find no mercy at the hands of the legislature. They are to continue to be taxed without the privilege of rating and to be tried without a jury! We are just obolitionists enough to think that every human being should have a trial by jury, and that no man should be taxed, who has no voice in

Supposed Murder.—The body of a stills roman, wrapped in a white shroud, which we spotted with blood, and enclosed in a rough box, we found frating in the Mississippi river opposite. The same free we seek tied together. Hair light, and braided behind to clothing except cutton stockings, and a tulle contributed with straw colored gauze rithond.—N. O. Bee.

A Yankee Arab .- The celebrated Arab chief, who

A Vankee Arab.—The celebrated Arab chief, who has for several years buffled the French Generals that have been sent to Africa, is accompanied on all his expeditions by a regular down-caster—one Zachariah Coffin, a veritable descendant of the old Admiral. He sports the Moorish dress, rides a magnificent barb, heads a squadron, lays by the dellars, but refuses to change his religion.—Phil. paper. Murder .- The keeper of the first Turnpike Gut

Our sholition friends will undoubtedly be muc gratified to learn that the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, on the American system, is proceeding

Last indies, on the American system, is proceeding most satisfactorily. One of the superintendents says—'It only requires the means, constant application decision, industry, and perseverance, to make this beautiful and productive country the largest producer feetber in the world.'—Trans. On Friday, 21st ult , about dark in the evening, Dr. On Friday, 21st uit, about dark in the evening, Dr. Jones, of Marthasville, Warren county, Missouri, stepped out from his study, and while standing in his own yard, within a few steps of his door, and within calling distance of his wife and children, he was shot dead by some assassin, yet unknown, who was doubtless waiting his appearance. Several persons were arrested, charged with being accessary to the crime.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE has opened a law office in Rochester; and says that, believing that no polities, he intends to devote himself hereafter to the study and practice of the law.

The effects of the depopulation system in Ireland may be judged of from the fact that, during the last ten years, as appears from the result of the census recent-ly taken, the decrease in the population of that fertile but England-ridden country has been 527,590. The correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, that

some of the southern members have a new movement on foot, viz—to rescind the 21st rule, and to refer the anti slavery memorials, with instruction versely to the prayer of the petitioners. It turns out that one of the 'traitors' who signed

the memorial for a dissolution of the Union, the pre-sentation of which has caused so much uproar in Con-gress, was the candidate of 'the Democracy' of Es-sex County, Massachusetts, for the Senate of that State; and it is not more than three or four weeks since he received the united vote of the Demos members of the Legislature for that office .- N. 1

Grogan, whose seizure in Vermont and imprison

The statue of Washington has been removed from

ment in Montreal, last fall, caused so much noise died at Champlain on the 7th ult. Henry Vinegre was killed, a few days since, a New-Orleans, by Bartolomo Canessa, who shot four musket balls into his body as V. was breaking into C.'s store.

Narrow Escape .- An insurance of \$6,000, on on

boat, belonging to Georgetown, D. C., was capsize in the Potomac, and six men were drowned.

A red oak tree grows in Louisians, which is forty four feet in circumference, or fourteen in diameter four feet in circumference, or fourteen in diamete.

It appears sound, and has no branches within fill feet of the ground.

on a Valuable and Imp Discovery.

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Dentie

TNFORMS the public that he has co ries of laborious and expensive for the total expensive expensive

IMPROVED LITHODEON

is destined to become one of the most po-ful tweth preservatives ever discovered, the smallest shadow of doubt. The su tages to be realized by the use of teeth are too far decayed or too tender gold, silver, or any other substance, among which the following are most the first place, being introduced intenth in a soft state, it causes neither parts. When a tooth is more than to 2d. When a tooth is more than while the roots remain firm and ting surface harder than gold, silver. effectually resists the hich the filling of teeth is subject

han that over Two THOUSAND THEY red to perfect usefulness thereby red to perfect usefulness thereby, for whitemedy seemed possible, except extractions of teeth filled, with the above the second of teeth filled, with the above the second exaction them. Mineral teath man in so perfect a manner at the half-off second extension of the cost faithful manner.

The operation warranted to give perfect the second exaction of the cost faithful manner.

he following recommendation from Dr. rember of the Boston Medical Association, in fully submitted to public consideration: Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Ir, having be ploy between two and three years, in ments of dentistry, and espenally in and preparing artificial teeth, it gives a bear witness to his ability and fidelity, mend him to the public as

Boston, Jan. 1848

orror:-Though you see

any our no motors, your utterment of the communicate sundry remarks to be communicate sundry remarks to make in redical skill, with the blessing of reality owe my life and good health; an self stone, but two of my daughters.

About two vears since I was confined to and had been for saveral months, with a affection, which wholly deprived me of the arms and lower limbs. After being told, by ly physician and others, that they knew of they could prescribe which wouth he likely me, a neighbor of mine, who had been cur Watson of a like complaint, advised me to him, which I did, and he cured me. Sin time I have spent several months in Europe, variously exposed, without a return of the Here I would say, that it is but charitable believe that my family physician did his was sincere in his remarks. This being the casy to decide who has the skill. Furtherm appears to be but one cure of this formidal arrows many more that have been used.

easy to decide who has the skill. Furthern appears to be but one cure of this formidal among many more that have been cured by which entitles him to some credit, while hi would give him none. And why has be I answer that there is nothing more easily un that it is in consequence of his effecting to others of the profession fail. Yet other present forth, and by whom? It will soon be upear, I trust.

Of my daughters, they both had the smal in the most loathsome manner. I did not

Of my daughters, they both had the small in the most loathsome manner. I did not thought that they could be cured, for a while, and when I did, it seemed that life would so worth having, as they would be so disfigured is generally called pits. But Dr. Watson told as, said he, the way I manage the like case, cured, and no pits are made. This I could until the result obliged me to, which was a property of the contract of the country of the me. They are both well, and no a mains in consequence of the sicknes The Doctor's deportment to me has been wholly agreeable. They are both well, and no appa

Here, renders, judge for yourselves. Feb. 2nd, 1842. JOSEPH BARROWSCA It appears to be the candid opinion of people ally, who have received Dr. Watson's treatmen many there are,) that it has made more procures, and resulted in more good, than any of he some space of time. Hence arises his cultural usiness from the influence of its many friends. February 11th.

Now is the Time. Finest Head of Hair produced

Wyeth's Cream of Lillies. A LL who have used it, acknowledge its sup-for the embellishment and growth of the gradually changes the color of red, gray, or lig to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpass this for dressing the bair; it not only pro but preserves its falling off, or turning grey; those wearing curls, either real or false, its will be manifest by the first trial; nor duthe

Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Mill tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the s Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. For sale only by the appointed agent, A.S. DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door from Was

ton-street. Boston, Jan. 23, 1842.

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

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